TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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An expanding market in Portugal

ECGD—making export business safer

Assistance to firms taking part in overseas seminars or symposia

British investment in Iran

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600 YEARS OF ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE: 2

An expanding market in Portugal

by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Lisbon

On June 16 this year, Portugal and England celebrated the 600th anniversary of their first Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance. Even 20 years before Ferdinand I and John of Gaunt signed this document in St. Paul's Cathedral, the two countries had already concluded a commercial agreement. Indeed, it would be only true to say that the furtherance of trade between the two countries has been one of the major manifestations of the Alliance throughout all these hundreds of years. What began as an exchange of goods in the form of English wool for Portuguese wine, has developed into an inter-depending and wide-ranging import/export trade. In fact, thanks to her increasing industrial and economic expansion, Portugal has become too important a market for British businessmen to overlook.

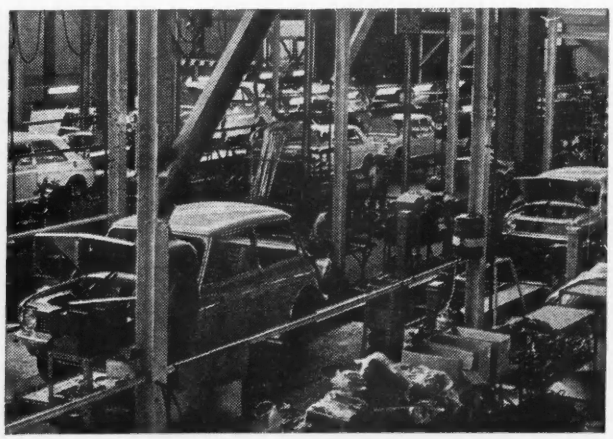
TODAY, the United Kingdom is Portugal's largest overseas customer, accounting for rather more than 25 per cent of her total exports; British exports to Portugal, now running at over £100 million per year, are by no means negligible. Perhaps the easiest way for the British businessman to obtain some idea of market opportunities in this country is to grasp the changing nature of Portuguese society. Portugal is moving from being primarily an agricultural society to an industrial nation. Thanks to her special benefits from EFTA, for instance, she has been able to develop textile and food processing industries. This, in turn, has created opportunities for the supply of appropriate industrial and commercial equipment.

Another pointer to possible future demand in this country emerges from the increasing shortage of labour as a result of large-scale emigration especially from the rural areas. This means that the agriculture sector must become mechanised on a reasonably short-term basis thus providing a potential market for imported farm equipment. In the longer term the decreasing labour supply should create opportunities for automation equipment throughout the whole industrial field. The rising standard of living has resulted in an increased demand for packaged foods, and in particular meat and milk products. The evolution in the country's distribution system, whereby the supermarket and self-service are becoming the preferred purchasing outlets, provides growing demands not only for packaging, processing, and abattoir equipment, but also for suitable cold storage, refrigeration, shop-fitting and display equipment.

Changes in Portuguese society have similarly brought about a greater need for leisure and household goods and, indeed, for consumer durables in general. This is evident from the growing market for imported fashion clothing, furniture and furnishings, television, cars, etc. on the one hand, and for domestic, electrical and non-electrical appliances on the other, to compensate for the decreasing supply of servants and the trend towards the 'working married woman'. This in turn provides a potential market for such items as laundry equipment, especially for automatic launderettes. In addition, the steady improvement in the health and social services is creating an improved demand for all types of imported medical equipment. Even in recent months, not only have calls for tender been issued for the construction of a new teaching hospital in Coimbra and a new general hospital in Lisbon (details available from EIS, DTI), but the current hospital programme includes the building of eight new provisional hospitals, each of approximately 200 to 400 beds. British manufacturers in this field would be well advised to keep in close touch with DTI for new developments, so that they can get there before their competitors.

For the ordinary exporter, the best approach to the Portuguese market is through an agent, either importing on his own account, or booking orders on a commission basis. Because of the limited size of this market, a local agent usually prefers to operate on an exclusive basis, except where a particular exporter intends marketing widely differing ranges of his goods. Where there is sufficient demand for certain goods, such as some consumer durables, the British manufacturer may eventually decide to set up a manufacturing subsidiary. Some British firms have already taken this course.

As an initial step to assessing his possibilities in this market, the British businessman is advised to contact the Export Services Division of the DTI and to talk the matter over with the relevant commodity specialist. As a follow up, he will find that one of the most successful ways of acquiring an initial foothold in the Portuguese market, is through personal con-



British Leyland car assembly plant near Setubal.

Girls assembling equipment at Plessey's new Princesa telephone factory near Lisbon. On the south side of the Tagus, this plant employs 1,100 people, while there are a further 3,100 workers at the company's older establishment in Portugal.

tact with Portuguese businessmen at the several fairs and exhibitions of which the most important is the Lisbon International Fair (FIL), held annually in June. This fair covers most sectors of industry, from consumer durables to industrial equipment, including building and construction materials, mechanical handling, transport, and anti-pollution, agricultural and textile equipment and machinery. For the past five years the Department of Trade and Industry has organised a joint venture at the FIL, which is being visited in this anniversary year by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade. Apart from the FIL, there are several specialised fairs concentrating on the more important market segments, such as FilModa for clothing, footwear, fashion goods, footwear and textile equipment and machinery; Fileme, for office furniture and equipment; Filotel, for hotel and catering equipment; Nauticampo for boats, caravans and camping equipment; Filgrafica, for publications and materials and equipment for the printing industry. All of these fairs offer British firms the opportunity of studying the Portuguese market.

Market for industrial equipment

Alongside the growing demand for consumer goods, the market for industrial equipment, including capital goods, bears close attention. As has already been pointed out, industry has become a very important element of the country's economic and social development. The proposed establishment of an Industrial Development Fund, the provision and operation of Industrial estates, and the setting up of technical centres for particular industries mentioned in the first article of this series (*Trade and Industry* March 8, page 485) demonstrate the Government's intentions in this respect.

Given these prospects of industrial expansion, it can be seen that there are excellent opportunies for foreign companies who understand the wisdom of investing in a developing country. Clearly, the British manufacturer must be prepared to face tough competition from French, German, American and Japanese companies, for instance. Nevertheless, since the Government's policy is to encourage the foreign investor, British industry would do well to get in and gain a foothold in this market. There are clearly opportunities here which should not be ignored.

Expansion of steel industry

The Sines development project, for example, referred to in the earlier article, represents one of the most ambitious of its kind in Portugal. Apart from this major industrial complex, the Government is also promoting the expansion of the steel industry, and a new steel mill is to be established in the North of the country near Oporto. New and important developments in communications, including roads, ports, railways and a new International Airport are also being planned.

While the tradition of British trading with Portugal has already facilitated business contacts over a long period, the recently set up Anglo-Portuguese Co-operation Committee is an instance of the way in which further collaboration can be promoted. Opportunities should arise for technological co-operation between British and Portuguese companies, particularly through the exploitation of British research and development in Portugal under licensing and joint venture arrangements. In this sphere, as elsewhere, it is important to remember that the closing of a contract will depend as much as anything on personal contact and acceptable terms.

In this year, during which the two countries are commemorating the 600th anniversary of their Alliance, the British businessman has an excellent chance to challenge and outrun the competition if he uses a sound marketing approach. Both in consumer and capital goods the United Kingdom has a great deal to offer this rapidly developing country. In the field of technical know-how and investment, the British company can gain a firm foothold in a market where foreign interests are being fostered. Although foreign competition may be strong, there is no reason why the British cannot get there first by assessing the demands of the market and satisfying them by providing the right product at the right time, at the right price and in the right place.

ECGD—making export business safer

THE aim of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is to provide comprehensive credit insurance for exporters at low premiums. This is why the Department has gone for whole turnover policies. In this way it has been able to achieve a large volume of business and a wide spread of risk. Now it covers just under 40 per cent of British exports, and the spread of its business is worldwide. This has helped it to keep its average short-term premium level on a comprehensive policy to only 25p per £100 covered, the lowest rate obtainable anywhere in the world.

The total volume of business covered has risen very fast. In the last 10 years alone it has gone up more than four times—from £976 million in 1962-63 to around the £4,000 million mark last year. It has risen so quickly partly because of the general rise in exports and particularly because of the increasing demands for credit. But it has also risen because the Department has remained very much alive to the changing needs of British exports and introduced a series of new facilities to meet them.

ECGD's bread and butter is the comprehensive or whole turnover policies. Under a whole turnover policy (by which an exporter ensures all his export business) ECGD provides 90 per cent cover for risks that a buyer goes insolvent or that a buyer fails to pay six months after due date for the goods accepted, provided he is not in dispute with the exporter. A total of 95 per cent cover post shipment is given for the political risks causing loss, mainly exchange difficulties.

The holder of a comprehensive guarantee does not have to get approval for every transaction. On business up to £2,000 (and in some cases more) good experience or one satisfactory credit report enables exporters to operate without the Department's prior approval. For business above this the exporter needs to get credit limits approved by the Department on each buyer; but, once approved, the exporter can go on giving credit to that buyer on subsequent business provided outstandings never exceed the agreed amount. For individual large contracts, ECGD offers separate insurance—one contract, one policy. The peace. Since then property has been expropriated in nearly eighty countries. In the last five years alone restrictions on transferring currency have been imposed in over 30 countries. The premium for this cover is low. In fact few other countries offer such value for money.

'There are obvious advantages for some industries in investing abroad when sales in particular markets reach a particular level—such as getting under tariff and other trade barriers—or pre-empting competitors who are prepared to invest. The Department has had over 100 requests for this insurance from the United Kingdom as a whole, but from industry based in Scotland, only two.

'I hope that this facility will be as fully used as ECGD's older services. Since 1956 policy holders in Scotland have increased from 267 to nearly 650 and their export turnover has risen from £32 million to £177 million. I am confident that with the facilities of new and strengthened Regional Office the Department's services will be even more widely used.'

A new ECGD office in Glasgow

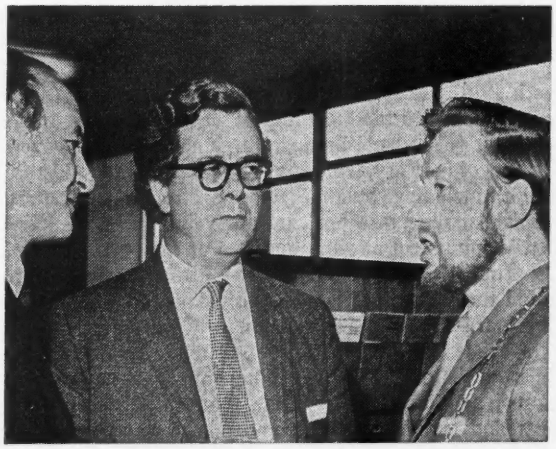
A NEW office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department was opened on June 13 by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. Following the amalgamation of the Glasgow and Edinburgh offices of ECGD the new office will be responsible for 650 policyholders of Comprehensive Guarantees with a total export turnover of approximately £180 million. Strengthened to take over a number of functions presently exercised from headquarters in London, the Glasgow office will be run by Mr. F. R. Burge as its new director. The office is on the fifth floor of Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL (Tel. 041-332 8707).

ECGD offices in Scotland have always had responsibility for marketing. The new Glasgow office will be taking over from London headquarters guarantee underwriting, the preparation of premium charges, and some claims examination work.

'Scottish firms are making a growing contribution to United Kingdom exports, but a basic factor behind the success of many is ECGD,' said Sir Geoffrey Howe. 'Credit insurance is indispensable to much of our export growth. So is the low interest export finance which ECGD cover can make available from banks.

'The opening of the new office in Glasgow means that many ECGD decisions are going to be taken here in Glasgow instead of at Headquarters in London. This should lead to quicker decisions for the insured exporter and more help on the day to day operation of his policy.

'I hope, too, that the new office will make more industralists in Scotland aware of all the facilities ECGD offers. In particular our latest service, the insurance of overseas investment is not widely enough appreciated. The risks we insure against are real enough: war, expropriation, and restriction of remittances. It is a sorry fact that since 1945 the world as a whole has not known a single day's



Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs (centre), and Mr. Francis Burge (left), Director of the ECGD office for Scotland with Bailie Michael Kelly, of Glasgow Corporation, at the opening of the ECGD's new office in Glasgow.

cover given is broadly the same as that under the comprehensive policy described above, but for a flat 90 per cent.

Finance is available in conjunction with an exporter's policy from the London and Scottish Clearing Banks against an ECGD guarantee direct to the financing bank at half per cent above base rate for credit terms up to two years. For longer credit finance is available on the same basis at a fixed rate, at present 6 per cent. This relatively cheap finance enables United Kingdom exporters to compete exceedingly effectively for business, and by releasing tied-up capital allows more rapid expansion and finer delivery schedules.

Over the last 10 years ECGD has introduced and developed the buyer credit technique. This means that a United Kingdom bank puts up the money for a contract (guaranteed 100 per cent unconditionally by ECGD) by making a loan direct to the overseas buyer or his bank for the credit element, so that the supplier gets cash on or before shipment, and the financial arrangements thereafter are between the bank and the borrower.

This technique has been brought within the reach of more exporters by introducing a guarantee in respect of 'lines of credit'. A United Kingdom bank lends money to an overseas borrower, often a Government agency. Using this credit buyers can agree contracts with British exporters. This is, in effect, a shopping basket, enabling United Kingdom suppliers to enter into contracts knowing that the financial arrangements are already sewn up, and that they will get their money on shipment. Lines of credit are at present running with countries all over the world.

Although the amount of business covered by buyer credit guarantees has grown enormously it is still a small percentage of the business covered by supplier credit. By guaranteeing exporters against non payment either for buyer default or political risks, ECGD has helped many of them to increase enormously their turnover and profits on overseas business. ECGD believes there are more exporters who could profitably use their facilities.

ECGD investment insurance scheme

THE first annual report on the Export Credits Guarantee Department's investment insurance scheme has been published. Introduced in July last year to protect new UK investment overseas from the political risks of expropriation, war damage and restrictions on remittances, the scheme attracted just over 100 applications up to March 31, 1973 for protection of investment worth almost £36 million.

All applications received concerned investment in the developing countries. Twenty-one cases reached the stage where ECGD was able either to make a formal offer of cover or to approve cover in principle. Agreements were entered into in five cases with a total value of £791,633 which with protection of retained earnings and interest made a total ECGD commitment of £1,423,428. Two of these cases concern investment in Jamaica and the others are in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand. The industries concerned are the textile (three applications), chemical products and the food, drink and tobacco business.

Copies of the report may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3p.

ECGD general purpose lines of credit

THE table below gives lines of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed out of the credit. The date given is generally that of the first public announcement; working details are often finalised some time later.

Recipient	UK Bank	Date announced	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £000's	Final date for entering into contracts
Algeria	Lloyds	14.12.72	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	December 31, 1974
Brazil	Hambros	12. 3.71	Marine equipment	10	5	June 12, 1974
Brazil	Baring Brothers	30.11.71	Electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo hydro-electric project	5	$200,000 (Sterling equivalent)	August 31, 1975
Bulgaria	National Westminster	5.10.72	Capital goods and metal semi-manufactures	5	5	December 31, 1973
Cuba	National Westminster	15. 2.72	Miscellaneous capital equipment and associated services	3	10	February 28, 1974
Cyprus	Midland	28.12.72	Capital and semi-capital goods	0.3	10	November 30, 1974
Denmark	Midland	30. 5.72	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	March 31, 1974
Denmark	Barclays Bank International	22. 2.73	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	February 28, 1974
Denmark	Barclays Bank International	2. 4.73	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	March 31, 1974
Finland	Hambros	15. 6.72	Machinery, equipment, and associated services for heavy engineering industry (Rauma-Repola Oy)	0.4	25	December 14, 1973
France	Midland	16.10.72	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	5	10	October 16, 1973
France	Midland	3.11.72	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	5	10	November 2, 1973
France	Lloyds	21. 3.73	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	August 31, 1974
German Federal Republic	Lloyds	3. 4.73	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	September 30, 1974
Hungary	Morgan Grenfell	22.12.71	Capital and semi-capital goods and breeding cattle	6	10	December 31, 1973
Irish Republic	National Westminster	25. 1.73	Capital and semi-capital goods	1	5	June 30, 1974
Israel	Warburgs	31. 1.72	Capital goods and associated services	3	20	July 31, 1973
Israel	Rothschild	31. 7.72	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	July 31, 1973..
Israel	Charterhouse Japhet	15. 8.72	Capital goods and associated services	3	10	August 15, 1974
Mexico	Lloyds	18.12.72	Capital goods and small projects	5	15	December 15, 1974
Philippines	Rothschild	5. 3.73	Textile machinery	3	200	March 5, 1974
Poland	Barclays Bank International	12. 3.73	Capital goods and associated services	10-15	50	March 31, 1974
Romania	National Westminster	26. 6.72	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	5	5	June 23, 1974
South Africa	Hill Samuel	28. 9.70	Capital goods and associated services for the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM)	5	50	December 13, 1973
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	30. 9.70	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	25	10	October 31, 1973
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	25. 6.70	Capital equipment and associated services for the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd. (ISCOR)	75	50	June 30, 1973
South Africa	Hill Samuel	10. 8.72	Telecommunication equipment for the South African Post Office	20	—	March 31, 1975
South Korea	Lloyds	30. 6.70	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	6	25	December 31, 1973
Sweden	Scandinavian Bank Ltd.	21.12.72	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services (Stal-Laval Turbin AB)	2	10	December 20, 1973
Sweden	Midland	7. 5.73	Ships equipment and other capital goods (Kochums MeKaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag)	1	50	May 4, 1974
Sweden	Midland	29. 5.73	Ships equipment and other capital goods (AB Gotaverken)	2	50	May 31, 1974
USSR	Morgan Grenfell	25. 1.73	Capital goods and associated services	25	250	July 31, 1974
Yugoslavia	Barclays	25. 3.71	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	June 30, 1973
Zambia	Tozer Standard and Chartered Ltd.	8. 8.72	Capital goods for development of the mining industry (Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.)	3.2	40	June 30, 1973
Zambia	Morgan Grenfell	15.11.72	Capital goods for development of the mining industry (Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd.)	2.4	5	November 30, 1974

Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Mr. E. J. Crumplin, Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7366).

Assistance to firms taking part in overseas seminars or symposia

IF they are of prospective commercial benefit to the United Kingdom, certain seminars and symposia held abroad may be eligible for support under the British Overseas Seminar and Symposia Scheme. This is described in a new leaflet, the text of which is as follows:

The Overseas Seminars and Symposia Scheme

1. Seminars and symposia organised outside the United Kingdom where their purpose is to bring specific United Kingdom products, processes or services to the attention of equally specific buyers, users and technological experts, and where the range of products, processes and services has been determined in the light of the host country's known needs and interests, may be eligible for support under this scheme. To be considered for support these seminars or symposia should be organised and sponsored by a trade association or other non-profit making body in association with the Fairs and Promotions Branch. This scheme is administered by Fairs and Promotions Branch under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board.

2. Whether or not support should be given would be judged in the light of the prospective commercial benefit for the United Kingdom. Applications for assistance are therefore required to include evidence that the event meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 above and may be expected to lead to increased exports of UK goods or services or both. Among other considerations Fairs and Promotions Branch would need to be satisfied that the organisation and administration of the event is in the hands of competent and experienced organisers. Other than in exceptional circumstances proposals must be made 12 months before the event.

Firms contributions

3. Each firm taking part in a seminar or symposium supported under this scheme will be required to pay a participation fee of £100. The BOTB will cover the costs of the following:

(a) hire of auditorium, public address equipment, projectors and possibly simultaneous translation equipment;
(b) the translation and reproduction costs of one session paper of 3000 words;
(c) the translation costs of film scripts associated with the paper;
(d) lecture interpreters, projectionists and hostesses for the lecture rooms;
(e) preparation, printing and distribution of folders, programmes and invitations to attend;
(f) local publicity, including press conference and an opening reception;
(g) hire of any necessary additional local supporting staff;
(h) cost of graphics and display materials, for example at the entrance to the auditorium; and
(i) outside Western Europe each person who reads a seminar or symposium paper will be eligible for travel support at the appropriate rate applicable to the BOTB Outward Mission Scheme.

Note 1: For extra long papers, ie above 3000 words, participants will be charged at cost per page, ie excess of 20 pages of translated text.

Note 2: Participants reading more than one paper will be charged an extra £50 per lecture.

4. It may sometimes be desirable to include in the seminar or symposium one or two speakers for the opening session who are internationally well known and who will read relevant general or industry-wide papers. Proposals for such speakers and for their support would be considered on their merits.

5. In some circumstances it may be appropriate for the seminar or symposium to be complemented by an exhibition. Such exhibitions are usually modest in form and content, consisting of graphics, models or portable products. In this case each firm taking part in the exhibition will be required to pay a participation fee of £50 (if the firm is also participating in the seminar or symposium the £50 is in addition to the £100 mentioned in paragraph 3). Support for the exhibition will cover:

(i) rental of exhibition space (normally 10 sq. m. per exhibitor), a panel scheme, and supply of services including floor covering, display table and chairs, fascias and storage space.

Note 1: Exhibition space in excess of 10 sq. m. if available will be charged at £15 a sq. m.

Note 2: Additional furnishings, telephones and interpreters for exhibitors will be provided at cost.

(ii) outside Western Europe travel support at the appropriate rate applicable to the BOTB Outward Mission Scheme for up to two representatives of each firm participating in the exhibition each of whom mans the firm's stand for the duration of the event.

Note 1: A speaker at the seminar or symposium who is eligible for support under paragraph 3.i. above cannot also qualify for travel support under this head.

Note 2: Firms taking part in the seminar or symposium and the exhibition will not be eligible for travel support for more than four representatives in total.

6. Sponsoring bodies are required to accept that companies which do not belong to their organisation can qualify as participants.

7. Firms participating will be expected to:

(a) provide the sponsor with any information asked for, including the text of papers to be read, by the date or dates indicated;
(b) arrange for their representative reading a paper to arrive at the event at least 24 hours before it is due to be read; and
(c) where they also have a stand in the exhibition:
(i) arrange for their representatives to arrive at the stand at least 24 hours before the opening to ensure that the exhibits are properly set up and displayed;
(ii) ensure that their representatives man the stand throughout the duration of the event and are competent to discuss all aspects, including the supply, of the exhibits;
(iii) be prepared to establish a sales channel in the country concerned, unless one already exists;
(d) meet all other costs of their participation except for those eligible for assistance under paragraphs 3 and 5 above;
(e) lodge documents relating to claims for travel with sponsoring bodies within three months of the event.

8. The trade association, Chamber of Commerce or other sponsoring body has a key organising role and will be expected to:

(a) act as a channel of communication with participating firms;
(b) agree the organisational timetable with Fairs and Promotions Branch;

Mr. Fock steps out. Amid British exhibits, the Hungarian Prime Minister (second from left, foreground) strides through the summery grounds of the Budapest International Fair. As reported last week, Mr. Fock and other senior Hungarian Government figures spent a considerable time inspecting the products of the 33 UK firms who participated in a BOTB-supported official Joint Venture at the Fair.

(c) ensure that the relevant action is taken by participants by the appropriate date;
(d) collect from participating firms the charges set out in paragraphs 3 and 5 above;
(e) ensure that participants understand that the Fairs and Promotions Branch effects no insurance, and that participants themselves must effect all insurance necessary in connection with the event;
(f) co-ordinate all applications from participating firms for travel claims and submit claims with appropriate supporting evidence within three months of the event. The British Overseas Trade Board reserves the right to refuse to consider claims after that time;
(g) consult Fairs and Promotions Branch about any charge which it proposes to make to participating firms in addition to those mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 5 above, and, after the event, furnish to Fairs and Promotions Branch a statement of accounts;
(h) furnish Fairs and Promotions Branch with a full report on the seminar or symposium and the exhibition if there is one, together with an assessment of the commercial effectiveness of each.

9. Where it is necessary for a representative of the sponsor to visit the venue of the event such an approved visit will be eligible for travel support at the appropriate rate applicable to the BOTB Outward Mission Scheme.

10. All proposals for support under this scheme should be lodged with the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, as early as possible, and not later than 12 months before the proposed date of the event.

NY Leathergoods Show bags more than ever

From B. P. Goldman, British Trade Development Office, New York: Fifth International Leathergoods Show took place at the Hotel McAlpin in New York, May 13-15. For the fourth consecutive time, a group of British companies exhibited under the sponsorship of the British Leathergoods Manufacturers Association, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

This year there was an obviously greater interest in luggage and in one instance the merchandise co-ordinator of a well-known department store chain was heard to remark at a British booth that the design and quality were as good as she had seen anywhere. There was also renewed interest in handbags where non-UK sources of supply appear to be currently less attractive.

The general opinion among other Show exhibitors and visitors was that the British group display was the most attractive and business-like in the Show. Although most customers commented upon price increases (a universal complaint), they were at the same time highly complimentary in their comments on the high quality of workmanship as seen in displays of jewellery safes and boxes and flat leathergoods on the British stands.

The Show featured merchandise from many other parts of the world and there were particularly strong group displays by Canada, Italy, and Brazil.

This year's Show differed from the norm in that the opening day was a Sunday. This, it is believed, resulted in a marked decrease in attendance for the opening day as compared to the previous year and it is anticipated that the 1974 Show will revert to the normal opening day of a Tuesday. However, the overall attendance figure was actually the largest on record and ties-in with the satisfaction voiced by most of the 15 British joint venture exhibitors with the results of the Show.

Good export orders all sewn up at big clothing machinery fair

From R. A. Tempest, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Bonn: 'The most successful Fair yet and the most impressive range of clothing machinery to be seen in Cologne' were the words used by exhibitors at the end of the International Fair of Clothing Manufacturing Machines, a five-day event at Cologne, which closed May 27.

Some 18,700 trade visitors from 63 countries were recorded as having attended the Fair; 39 per cent of the visitors came from foreign countries. The total number of visitors increased by 83 per cent, as compared with the last Fair held in 1969. One hundred and ninety direct and represented firms (one third of them foreign firms) exhibited their machinery and equipment in this specialist field.

Among the exhibitors were 12 British firms who shared the experience of nearly all other exhibitors of dealing with the many inquiries on stands which were crowded right up to the last afternoon.

Six of these firms participated in a joint venture mounted by the Clothing Institute and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. The joint venture firms were all exhibiting in Cologne for the first time and their exhibits created a great deal of interest.

For example, Laughton Engineering Ltd., motivated by our entry into the Common Market, exhibited a new fusing press which was continuously demonstrated. The reason for exhibiting was to find agents and as a result the company has a long list of potential agents in many countries which it feels will lead to a great expansion of export business.

Similarly, B & W Machine Co. Ltd., exhibiting transfer print and fixing presses, whose exports already account for roughly 80 per cent of turnover, is satisfied it has found eight new agents as a result of exhibiting. Some unexpected firm business booked at the exhibition sealed the success.

H. Singer Ltd., which started exporting only seven years ago and is now exporting 25 per cent of production, reported many solid inquiries which will undoubtedly maintain the established steady monthly export increase. Perhaps very significant for clothing machinery manufacturers is the fact that Singer received the bulk of inquiries from Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Tunisia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Brazil—an experience shared by many exhibitors.

Two firms exhibiting pressing equipment, Danor Engineering Ltd. and Vapor Vessels Ltd., reported receiving many inquiries from potential agents and customers from a large number of countries and expressed themselves well satisfied with the potential business which they feel is assured, as well as with the genuine international character of the Fair. Sew Prima Ltd. had a similar experience and was pleased to be able to book good firm orders from new customers.

The Clothing Institute information stand had a steady stream of inquirers and expects to increase international membership. In addition, this organisation arranged the visit of two groups of members to the exhibition—and one of them took the opportunity to combine the Fair with a study tour of German clothing factories.

Medieval mead goes down well

From M. J. Morrison, British Trade Development Office, New York: Range of items offered to premium and incentive gift dealers in the United States continues to expand. This year it was the turn of medieval mead, offered for tasting in 20th century plastic glasses at the 35th Premium Show held at the New York Coliseum from May 7-10.

The tasting, organised by Merrydown Wine Co., was a major attraction in a British joint venture group of 19 exhibitors, many of whom were making their fourth visit to this important show.

Further examples of the extensive range of the commodities suitable for the premium and gift trade were evident in the displays by other British firms taking part in the joint venture: their exhibits included pottery, sterling and EPNS holloware, pewterware, lithographic prints, trays, tea trolleys, tinware, jewellery, miniature toys, occasional tables and many other items.

There is no doubt that this trade show caters for a constantly-growing American market and almost all the British exhibitors regarded their participation as most successful. British manufacturers with suitable products, and the productive capacity to meet what might well be a very large demand, should seriously consider taking part in future Premium Shows.

There may have been some slight fall in the number of customers attending this year's event but there is no doubt as to the quality of the attendance that the Show attracts. Many of the major American companies in the market for premium or incentive items sent their representatives, and contacts which may well lead to good future business were made with a number of the British participants.

Visitors to New York's Premium Show admire an attractive display of British colour prints.

US Semicon Show spreading from coast to coast

From K. McNamara, Vice Consul (Commercial), San Francisco: Sponsored by the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute Incorporated (SEMI), the third annual Semicon Show was held at San Mateo Fairgrounds, San Mateo, California, May 22-24. Strategically located, San Mateo is 20 miles south of San Francisco mid-peninsula within a few miles of Santa Clara County which is known to people in the industry as Silicon Valley and is recognised as the centre of semiconductor research and production in the United States, if not the world.

SEMI was formed in 1970 to represent and promote the interests of manufacturers and suppliers of equipment, materials and services to the semiconductor industry. The Semicon Show was initiated to highlight this specific section of the electronic industry and to obtain exposure that those involved felt was unobtainable through participation in more generalised national electronic shows.

Attendance over 10,000

From a rather modest beginning in 1971 when about 100 companies exhibited and 3,500 attended, Semicon III attracted nearly 300 exhibitors and an estimated attendance in excess of 10,000. Technical papers in four basic semiconductor categories—monolithic, hybrid, materials and testing—were presented and the latest developments in manufacture were discussed from preparation and use of silicon III-V compounds to final packaging and testing.

Sponsored by the Electronic Engineering Association and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, seven UK manufacturers participated in a joint venture.

One of the highlights

A new Electron-Beam Gun Source was introduced by Electrotech Equipment Ltd. The new ion implanter developed by Lintott Engineering in collaboration with the UKAEA Research Establishment was demonstrated: it was undoubtedly one of the highlights of Semicon III and, judging by the amount of interest shown in the equipment, it seems that the technique of ion implantation is gaining considerable ground in semiconductor manufacture.

An information booth manned by the staff of the British Consulate-General, San Francisco, attracted a considerable number of inquiries and indicated the strong interest of American firms in developments and trends in the British electronic industry.

The success of the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute has prompted the management to launch new programmes that will initiate the formation of industry standards, the exchange of information and government legislation that will benefit industry.

Semicon East Show

On October 2-4 this year the Institute will sponsor its first Semicon East Show at the Nassau Coliseum, Nassau County, New York, which they hope will become an annual affair. Semicon West will be held again next year, with approximately the same dates, at the San Mateo Fairgrounds. UK manufacturers of semiconductor materials and semiconductor production equipment may find it to their advantage to give serious consideration to the possibility of participation.

All exhibitors were more than satisfied this time with the exposure they obtained and commented upon the exceptionally good quality of inquiries received.

Eggs-and-bacon breakfast at poultry-and-pig show

From G. Rogers, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: At the International Poultry and Pig Exhibition, Dortmund, May 10-13—a poultry show combined for the first time this year with a pig exhibition—the 23 British firms on a Joint Venture stand reported outstanding business and took orders totalling some £373,000 compared with £72,000 in June 1971.

Dortmund was the venue of 160 German exhibitors and 73 foreign firms. Britain provided the largest contingent with 25 firms (23 Joint Venture firms and two independent ones), followed by the Netherlands (17), Belgium (8), Denmark and USA (7 each), Italy (5) and France, Japan, Canada, and Switzerland (1 each).

The fair was organised by the Federal German Poultry Association in Bonn in conjunction with the German Agricultural Association in Frankfurt. Five halls were taken covering an area of 35,000 square metres, of which 890 square metres were taken in Hall 5 by the British Joint Venture stand which was sponsored by the British Agricultural Export Council and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Consulate-General in Dusseldorf.

Large attendance

The exhibition covered all aspects of poultry breeding, processing equipment and hybrid stock. The pig exhibition, attracted possibly even greater interest, though live pigs were not shown. The exhibition drew 24,000 visitors, the majority of whom were seriously interested potential trade buyers and it is estimated that 15 per cent of these came from outside Germany, from as far afield as South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Middle East, Scandinavia and southern European countries.

The large British Joint Venture was again without precedent in any poultry show in Germany and contributed much to making this exhibition more international in character. At the June 1971 fair, the 18 British exhibitors were housed in a temporary canvas roofed hall. For this event, the exhibition authorities had built a completely new hall and the British Joint Venture made a very good impact in it with its well-designed open stands. The British venture got off to a good start and BAEC organised a British breakfast which created much publicity and goodwill. Two firms exhibited independently and in different halls.

The British contingent showed a very representative range of exhibits, such as egg grading and packaging machinery, poultry and pig housing, and environmental control equipment, poultry processing equipment, manure drying equipment, hybrid stock, ventilation fans and control equipment, disinfectant and cleaning agents, water pressure washing equipment and conveyors. There was also a stand displaying trade periodicals covering the relevant sections of the industry.

The majority of British exhibitors were very satisfied with the results, although the number of inquiries from Germany proved somewhat disappointing. Trade inquiries were received from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Middle East, Scandinavian countries, Benelux countries, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy. This was more than expected and showed that the Dortmund pig and poultry exhibition is becoming more international in character. The participating British firms expect follow-up orders over the next 12 months to yield at least £500,000 worth of business.

Several of the exhibitors were especially successful. Controlled Environment Services, for example, were showing for the first time overseas and received inquiries from potential agents for Spain, Portugal, North Africa and East Africa; they also booked two very good orders. Great interest was expressed in a pig tattooing pistol shown by Tucks of Burston: this is considered to be unique and the firm received many inquiries from potential distributors. Gordon Johnson-Stephens displayed poultry processing equipment and also took good orders.

Breeding poultry

Undoubtedly the most successful exhibitors were those displaying breeding poultry and here both Ross Poultry Ltd. and British United Turkeys (the latter an independent exhibitor) each booked orders in excess of £100,000. British United Turkeys are already established in West Germany and this has proved to be a big advantage.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food organised an information stand, as did the Eggs Authority whose pickled eggs, which were being promoted, were liked by all who tasted them.

The next International Poultry and Pig Exhibition will be in Dortmund in May 1975. It is expected that the event will be larger in many respects and more emphasis will be given to the pig farming side. This, undoubtedly, will be well received by the trade and especially by potential British exhibitors because Britain enjoys a leading and acknowledged position in the field.

Association changes name at Basle specialised show

From Ivan H. May, HM Consul, British Consulate, Basle: The exhibition halls of Swiss Industries Fair in Basle were the venue of the specialised International Exhibition for the Nonwoven Fabrics and Disposable Soft Goods Industries which took place on May 23-25.

The exhibition was organised by a United Kingdom firm, Mack Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. of St. Albans, and was the second successful fair they had staged in Basle.

The number of firms at such specialised exhibitions is relatively small, 82 in all this time from 12 different countries, and the United Kingdom Joint Venture stand, organised by the London Chamber of Commerce and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, consisted of five firms and an information stand.

All exhibitors reported that they were highly satisfied with the result of this fair. Various orders have been taken and it is expected that many more will follow. Attendance figures well exceeded the 1,000 a day forecast by the organisers and business was very active. A conference entitled Nonwovens Today, held in conjunction with the exhibition was attended by over 900 people.

Both events were sponsored by the European Disposables Association which at its annual meeting on May 22 changed its name to the European Disposables and Nonwovens Association (EDANA) in order to express more effectively the full extent of the work of member companies.

Standard Telephones will supply £13m cable for new Israel link

UNDERSEA communications cable costing some £13 million, between Israel and Italy, is to be provided by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. The contract has been awarded by International Submarine Cable Co. Ltd., a company formed by the overseas telecommunications organisations of the states of Israel, Italy and France.

The 1,380-circuit cable, which will be used for telephone, cable and telex traffic between Israel and Europe, is scheduled to be in service by mid-1975. STC was selected for this project as the only world supplier capable of offering a cable of this capacity within the customer's time scale.

The route of the 1,470 nautical mile cable will be from Tel Aviv via the Straits of Messina to Palo near Rome: from this point there is access to the European telecommunications network and also to the transatlantic network.

Among the countries and organisations that have so far leased circuits in the new cable system are American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT & T), France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

All the manufacture will be done in the UK: the undersea cable will be made by STC at its Southampton plant, the 230 repeaters that amplify telephone conversations will come from Greenwich and North Woolwich and the shore-based equipment will be supplied from Basildon, Newport (Mon) and North Woolwich. Other Mediterranean cables supplied by STC include those covering routes from Spain to the Balearic Islands and Italy (3 cables), and from Italy to Greece, Egypt, Libya and Algeria.

The cable for most of the route of the new undersea telephone system is a 1.47 inch lightweight type of proven design. It is of simple coaxial construction, using a copper conductor around a high tensile steel core with an outer conductor of aluminium. For the shallow shore-end sections, the basic cable has an armouring of steel wire.

Cossor wins Philippines contract

COSSOR Electronics Ltd. of Harlow, Essex, has been awarded a contract for the supply and installation of an on-mounted secondary surveillance radar system, SSR 700, and video processing equipment at Manila Airport in the Philippines.

The contract was placed by Selenia of Italy which won the primary/secondary radar order from the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Manila. A substantial increase in air traffic has necessitated the airport's first SSR system.

The SSR and video processing equipment will be supplied in November 1973 and March 1974, respectively, and Cossor's service and installation division is sending a supervisory engineer to oversee the installation: the system will be working in June 1974.

Scama gets £15,000 Italian order

ORDER for £15,000 worth of alarm annunciation equipment for installation in the new Esso lube oil plant at Augusta, Italy, has been obtained by Scama Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

The contract is for the supply of solid-state monitoring units designed to provide a complete interface with a computerised multiplex system and was won against international competition—with Scama undertaking to meet a 'very quick delivery' stipulation.

Redifon's latest flight simulator takes off with Eastern Airlines

FIRST contract for a flight simulator to be awarded by Eastern Airlines to a manufacturer outside the United States, has gone to Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd. of Crawley, Sussex, a member company of the Rediffusion organisation.

The contract is for a Boeing 727 flight simulator incorporating the R2000A, Redifon's latest and most powerful digital computer.

Eastern Airlines of Miami, Florida, claimed to be the second largest passenger carrier in the free world, flies 727 aircraft over its route structure from Seattle to the Caribbean and from New England and Montreal to Mexico. It has recently acquired a fleet of the largest 727-200 series aircraft and the additional crew training requirements called for simulation of the most advanced type.

Redifon's experience in simulating modern jet airlines, allied to the speed and flexibility of the R2000A computer, were important factors contributing to Eastern's decision to place the contract outside the United States.

The Boeing 727 flight simulator is scheduled to go into service in the late summer of 1974: it is proposed to install it at Eastern Airlines' training centre in Miami.

£1.7m Nigerian hotel for Lesser

CONTRACT worth £1.7 million for the construction of a new hotel in Kano, Northern Nigeria, has been awarded to J. E. Lesser (Construction) Ltd., by the Kano State Government.

The contract covers the design, construction and furnishing of the new international-standard hotel, which will be the most modern in the capital of Kano State. Lesser is also arranging finance over a seven-year period for the project.

The 192-bedroom hotel is scheduled for opening towards the end of 1974. Negotiations are under way for further overseas design-and-build contracts in Africa and the Middle East.

Hamworthy wins Texas order

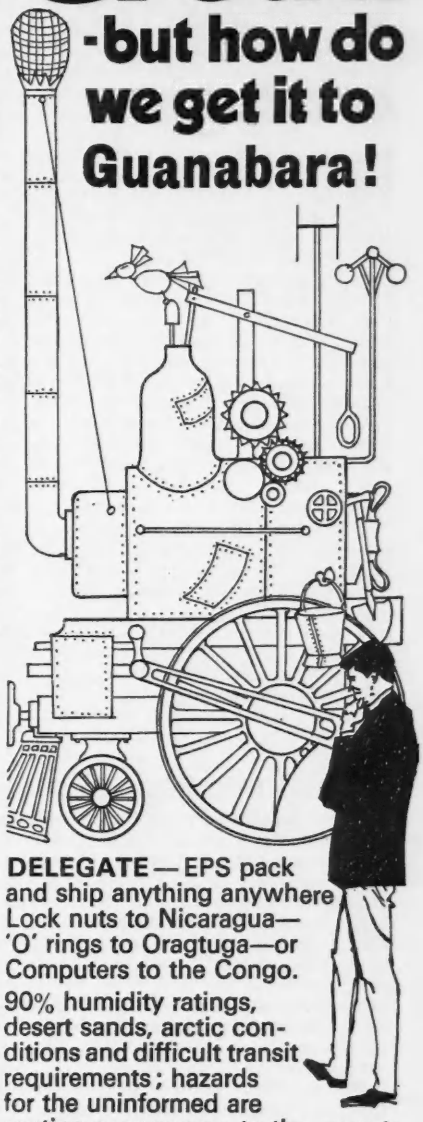
REPRESENTATIVES of the pump and compressor division of Hamworthy Engineering Ltd. of Poole, Dorset, have returned from showing products at the 1973 Offshore Technology Conference Exhibition, in Houston, Texas, with a contract worth about $90,000 signed during the trip.

A number of other inquiries were also received and are now being followed up.

The order is for a variety of Dolphin centrifugal and screw displacement pumps, together with spares, for a semi-submersible oil rig for offshore exploration. It is the first such order placed with Hamworthy—part of the Powell Duffryn Group—for a rig built in America for American owners and will be delivered to Metal Arts Shipyard in Houston by the end of September.

Great!

-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo. 90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

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Marconi group wins ship electronics contracts . . .

THE Marconi International Marine Company Ltd., a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, has received a major export order from the Kuwait Shipping Company for the supply of communications equipment, radar, navigational aids and television equipment to each of six 14,000 ton cargo vessels building at the Glasgow yard of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. The order also calls for a full planning, installation and radio traffic accounting service. Hunting and Son Ltd., which last year fitted a Marconi Marine Predictor automatic plotting radar aboard its new vessel *Tyne Bridge*, has now ordered a second for the Field Tank Steamship newbuilding *Tweed Bridge*, at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Hiroshima yard.

The Predictor is part of a complete electronics package, ordered by Hunting and Son from Marconi Marine, which includes communications equipment, navigational aids, a Radiolocator 12 radar, television equipment, a planning and installation service, administration of radio traffic accounts and the supply of a highly qualified Marconi Marine electronics officer.

Marconi Marine has also won another major export order to supply complete electronic installations to further new vessels building in Japan.

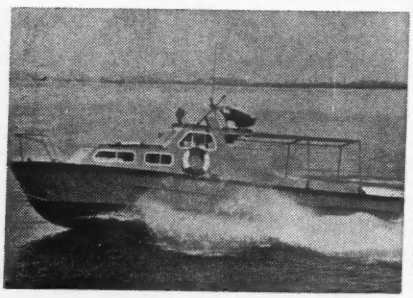
This latest order, worth more than £75,000, has been placed by Ocean Shipping and Enterprises Ltd. of Hong Kong for equipment for three new 15,000 ton cargo vessels at the Shimonoseki yard of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Won by Marconi Marine's Hong Kong sales and service depot, the order includes the supply of interswitchable dual Radiolocator radar installations, communications equipment, design award-winning echo sounder, Loran and radio direction-finder.

. . . and Mid East TV deal

ANOTHER Middle East country will go into colour shortly when Teleorient, the major television company in Lebanon, commissions studio equipment installed by Marconi Communication Systems Ltd., in Beirut. Three Marconi Mark VIII automatic colour television cameras are currently being used for test transmissions from Beirut.

In addition to the Mark VIIIs, the current order includes vision mixers and switching equipment. Small modifications will be made to the sync generators and vision mixers already in use by Teleorient so that they can be used with colour equipment. Marconi supplied some of Lebanon's original television equipment in 1961, and Teleorient is totally equipped with Marconi transmitter and studio equipment.



Four fast patrol launches have been exported to Kuwait in the past month by Vosper Thornycroft Private Ltd., the Singapore subsidiary of the south coast shipbuilding and engineering group. They form the second half of an order for eight fast patrol boats—valued at £243,500—placed by the Kuwait Ministry of Interior.

Against strong competition from earthmoving machinery manufacturers in Japan, Italy, USA and the UK, a £3.3 million order for 112 Terex 82-30 crawler tractors has been placed with General Motors Scotland Ltd., by Goiania State of Goias, Brazil. The major portion of the order will be from the Newhouse factory and the balance from the USA. The task facing these tractors will be the clearance of 2.5 million acres of tropical forests—equivalent to one-eighth total area of Scotland. Delivery of the machines from Scotland and the United States was critical in winning the order. The crawlers will be fitted with a variety of landclearing attachments including special blades, rakes, ball and chains to tackle the mammoth job of site clearance.

Gullick Dobson heads UK group in £5.3 million mining contract from Chinese

BRITISH consortium, headed by Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd. of Wigan, has won an order worth approximately £5.3 million for the mining industry of China. It is the first modern fully-mechanised European installation of mining equipment in China and was won against competition from German and Japanese manufacturers.

The order is the result of technical and commercial negotiations which began in Peking in March. The contract was placed by the Chinese National Technical Import Corporation.

Gullick Dobson's £3 million share of the order as main contractors involves the manufacture and installation of over one thousand longwall roof supports whose design is based on experience gained in supplying the NCB.

The four-leg immediate forward roof supports of 300 yield load tons, some of inclined seam design, will form eight complete longwall installations and comprise the first order for longwall mining equipment received by the UK for China. The first face is due to be supplied to China in November and the complete project dispatched by June 1974.

Service engineers from Gullick Dobson and other consortium companies will probably be on site during installation and it is expected that Chinese technicians will be in Wigan to witness assembly of the roof supports and be instructed in their operation.

The introduction and build-up to these orders is attributed to the Inward Mission of Chinese mining engineers, headed by Mr. Yang Yi, to the UK in 1972 when they visited NCB collieries and suppliers, as well as the Earls Court CUMM Exhibition. This interest was maintained throughout the British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking at which the company exhibited a range of roof supports: all these were purchased by the People's Republic of China and gave first-hand knowledge of the high level of technical expertise which had gone into their design.

The other members of the British consortium are Anderson-Mavor Ltd., supplying double-ended ranging boom shearers and conveying equipment; Baldwin and Francis Ltd., electrical panels for operating the face machinery; BICC Ltd., all electrical cables associated with electrical supply; Brush Transformers Ltd., (a member of the Hawker Siddeley Group), transformers; John Davies Ltd., face communications and signalling equipment. Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd., is a member of the Dobson Park Industries Group.

Henry Simon equips new flour mill in Trinidad

A SIMON engineering company, Henry Simon Ltd., is to supply the machinery for the new flour mill of National Flour Mills Ltd., Port of Spain, Trinidad, in a TT$3 million development.

The work involves an increase in production capacity at the mill of more than 80 per cent from 1,100,000 cwt. (US) of flour per annum to approximately 1,900,000 cwt. with an estimated completion by mid-1974.

Consumption of flour in Trinidad and Tobago is currently 1,500,000 cwt., of which 120,000 cwt. is imported, and is expected to increase, says Simon. This expansion will enable some production to be exported and an additional benefit will be an increased production of middlings, for livestock feed, of about 10,000 tons a year.

The mill is managed by Maple Leaf Mills which, in conjunction with Henry Simon, will oversee the planning and engineering necessary for the installation of the new milling unit. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is the largest shareholder in National Flour Mills, Simon states, and other shareholders are Maple Leaf, Canada's largest flour milling concern, and Inter-Continental Grain Company of Toronto.

Ship machinery controls for Belgium

AN order from Belgium, worth nearly £300,000 including spares, has been won by the controls division of Vosper Thornycroft Ltd.

The contract, secured against stiff competition, is for the supply propulsion machinery control systems for four ASM (anti-submarine) escort ships being built for the Belgian Force Navale. The warships, to be built by Cockerills (Antwerp) and Boelswerf NV (Temse) for commissioning in 1976-78, will incorporate CODOG (combined diesel or gas turbine) twin-screw propulsion; in each ship one diesel will drive its respective shaft or a single gas turbine can drive both shafts.

Gas turbines will be Rolls-Royce Olympus, Cockerills Seraing will supply the diesels, and the controllable pitch propellers will come from the Dutch firm, Lips NV. The vessels, each of about 2,000 tons displacement, will be used to strengthen NATO's maritime defences under the Channel Command.

The basic design for the control system has been developed by Vosper Thornycroft over a decade of controlling their own high-technology combined propulsion warships for the navies of various countries.

Wild Barfield gas-fired furnace ordered by Italian company

WILD Barfield Ltd., a member of the Senior Engineering Group, has received an order from Gerolamo Soliveri, an important specialist heat treating firm of Milan, for a large indirect gas-fired rotary hearth furnace.

This furnace, one of the largest of its kind to be exported by Wild Barfield as a complete packaged unit, will be used for heat treating crown wheels and other car components in a protective atmosphere prior to press quenching.

The circular furnace hearth, 10 ft. 8 in. in diameter, rotates at a speed which can be varied from 40 minutes to 2 hours per revolution to suit process requirements and can be retracted downward for maintenance.

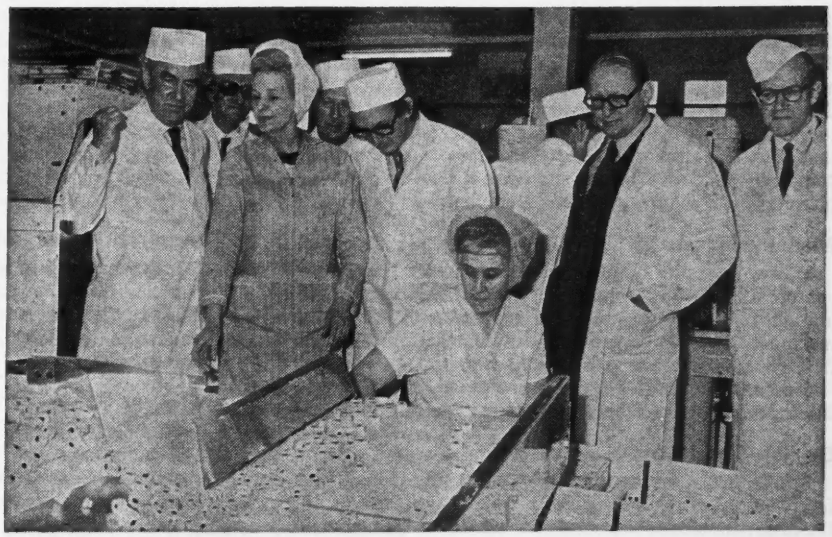
Five natural gas-fired radiant tubes giving a total heat input of 1¼ million Btu's are mounted above the hearth and operate at a temperature of 950°C. The burners are under full automatic control in two independently controlled zones. Safety equipment is fitted to protect the furnace from hazards due to fuel or electricity supply failure or in the event of an excess temperature condition occurring in the furnace.

Paramount castings for India: £45,000 order

BABCOCK and Wilcox Ltd. of Renfrew has placed an order with APV-Paramount Ltd. of Crawley for three sets of Paralloy heat-resisting steel castings required for superheater tube supports in boilers.

The contract value is approximately £45,000 and the castings in question are destined for power stations in India at Chandrapura, Korba and Amarkantak.

Thirty-two delegates from European measuring tool manufacturers assembled at Sheffield recently under the joint sponsorship of the Linear Measuring Tool Section of the Engineers and Allied Hand Tool Makers Association and the BOTB. Discussions included standardisation of measurements, and it was decided to apply to the CEO (European Tool Committee) for the formation of a professional section for linear measuring tools. The picture shows, from the left, Monsieur A. Arous, permanent counsellor, CEO; Mr. J. Hugh Neill president, CEO; Miss M. Wood, Overseas Visitors Bureau, DTI, London; Mr. J. Lister, Director (Exports), Yorkshire and Humberside Region, DTI; and Mr. D. J. Hallam, chairman, Linear Measuring Tool Section.



Some of the 230 West German industrialists and buyers who spent two days on business in Sheffield recently watch the continuous liquorice production line at Geo. Bassetts, manufacturers of confectionery. From the left: Bonn Embassy Minister (Economic) Norman Statham; President, European Food Distribution Association, W. Braun; managing director, Bassetts, W. R. Mills; City Planner, G. Newman; Director, Cologne Chamber of Commerce, Ernst Voigt; Bassetts chairman, D. Gordon Johnson, CBE. Britain's biggest-ever inward trade mission, this was organised by Sheffield City Council, with the aid of the British Embassy in Bonn, and financed jointly by Sheffield Corporation, the seventy local firms who received the visitors, and the British Overseas Trade Board. Many of the German visitors showed a keen desire to buy Sheffield-made goods, from cutlery to confectionery, while others, who came to study the industrial development opportunities the city has to offer, returned favourably impressed. A further 'Operation Airlift' from West Germany into Sheffield is scheduled for October.

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British investment in Iran

FOLLOWING the meeting in London of the Irano-British Joint Ministerial Commission for Trade and Economic Development the following communique was issued on June 13:

Joint Communique

His Excellency Hushang Ansary, Iranian Minister of Economy, and the Rt. Hon. Peter Walker, MBE, MP, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry have concluded the second session of the Irano-British Joint Ministerial Commission for Trade and Economic Development. (The first session of the Joint Commission was held in Tehran in May 1972.) During his visit Mr. Ansary had discussions with the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Ansary also held discussions with a large number of leading British industrialists on joint venture projects in Iran with the following results.

British Leyland

British Leyland expressed their interest in extending their activities in Iran. Products of the company which are already being manufactured in Iran include double-decker buses, fire fighting vehicles and the Land-Rover. British Leyland are prepared to go ahead with the production of a range of engines in their factory at Tabriz, and to build up their operations in Iran as a base for exports including that of double-decker buses. It was agreed that a team from the company would visit Tehran shortly to review the programme and phasing of the company's future operations with Iranian experts.

Massey Ferguson

Massey Ferguson has declared its readiness to enter into a joint venture with IDRO for the manufacture of large tractors (75-150 hp and above) and of associated types of industrial and construction machinery. Production would initially start on assembly and would develop into manufacture as volumes permit.

Massey Ferguson will be sending a team to Iran at an early date to discuss this project further with the aim of reaching final agreement.

British Steel Corporation

British Steel Corporation confirmed its readiness to enter into a joint venture with public and/or private sector investors in Iran for the construction and operation of a cold mill at Isfahan of a capacity of 1 million tons per annum to supply the Iranian market and other markets in the region.

British Steel Corporation will be prepared to offer technical advice and services in connection with the planning, design, execution and initial operation of the plant. British Steel Corporation have accepted an invitation to send a mission to Iran in the very near future.

The British Government welcomes this announcement of progress towards an agreement between the British Steel Corporation and Iranian interests.

Acrow (Engineers) Ltd.

Acrow (Engineers) Ltd. have confirmed their willingness to enter into a joint venture with the Industrial Development and Renovation Organisation of Iran (IDRO) to set up a heavy engineering complex at Ahwaz in Khuzistan capable of producing a wide range of products as currently being manufactured within the Acrow Group to supply the Iranian market, as well as other markets in the Persian Gulf and Asian countries. A team of engineers from Iran will shortly visit the United Kingdom for discussions with the Acrow Group following which a technical team from the Acrow Group will visit Iran to carry out a feasibility study.

IADC

Following discussions which took place in May 1973 in Tehran between the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture and the British Agricultural Mission led by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, an agreement was reached in principle with the International Agricultural Development Corporation (IADC) during this present visit to establish in Iran a poultry complex. This complex would include the production, processing and marketing of approximately 10 million broilers and 300 million eggs per year, together with the appropriate feed milling and breeding facilities.

Imperial Metal Industries

Imperial Metal Industries have expressed an interest in possible participation in a joint venture with the appropriate Iranian Authority to manufacture copper based semi-fabrications, and in sending a top level delegation to Iran for further discussions immediately.

Flower Group

Preliminary discussions also took place between the Iranian Delegation and the Flower Group of Companies (Plymouth) regarding the formation of a joint company to further the development of the Iranian dairy and beef industry.

British Industrial Plastics Ltd.

British Industrial Plastics Ltd. (a member of the Turner and Newall Group) has reached an advanced stage of negotiation with

Second session of the Irano-British Joint Ministerial Commission for Trade and Economic Development, held at the DTI headquarters last week. The inaugural session was held in Tehran last year. The Iranian Minister of Economy, His Excellency Hushang Ansary, is facing the UK Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker (third from right).

His Excellency Hushang Ansary, the Iranian Minister of Economy, with Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, at the DTI headquarters last week.

Iranian investors on a project relating to the manufacture of amino-plastic moulding materials, urea formaldehyde adhesive resins and formaldehyde in Iran. It is anticipated that the details will be finalised in about two months' time.

HE Hushang Ansary and Mr. Peter Walker welcomed these decisions and expressions of interest.

During their meetings the two Ministers discussed the following points:

(*a*) An Irano-British Investment Conference is to be held in Tehran from November 26-30, 1973 to promote further joint ventures in Iran. Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will lead the British side.

(*b*) Iran is prepared to consider investment in the United Kingdom by participation in existing firms or by joint ventures.

(*c*) The two Ministers agreed that participation by British firms in joint ventures in Iran, with a view to meeting the requirements of expanding markets of SE Asia and the Far East and which are in close proximity to Iran, would be beneficial to both countries.

(*d*) Mr. Walker suggested that Iran and Britain should co-operate in the development of nuclear energy. The two Ministers agreed to examine the possibilities of working together in this field.

(*e*) The two sides also discussed the development of Irano-British trade. The Iranian Delegation expressed concern over the trade policies of the European Community which it said impeded the sale of Iranian products in the Common Market. The British Delegation agreed that the United Kingdom would commit itself to the promotion of Iranian exports to Britain and the European Community as a whole.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 5.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.06	1,1-Di-(3-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-6-methylphenyl)-*n*-butane	1,1-Di(3 tertbutyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl phenyl) -n-butane	December 31, 1973	12971
29.13	Acetone	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14420
29.14	Chloroacetic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14591
29.15	Benzyl *n*-butyl phthalate	*n*-Butyl benzyl phthalate	December 31, 1973	14419
29.22	Ethylamine	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14409
29.38	Pyridoxine hydrochloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14251
29.42	Ephedrine	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14430
	Ephedrine hydrochloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14431
	Ephedrine sulphate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14432
39.01	Nylon 6 in the forms covered by Note 3 (b) of Chapter 39, containing not more than 2 per cent by weight of titanium white and not less than 0.1 per cent by weight and not more than 1.0 per cent by weight of Fluorescent Brightener 32 (Colour Index Number 40620) but not otherwise compounded	Optically brightened Nylon 6	December 31, 1973	11314

Revocation of all import duty drawback orders

AN Order coming into operation on July 1, 1973, revokes all the existing Drawback Orders made under Section 9 of the Import Duties Act 1958. To comply with Directive 69/73 of the Council of the European Communities of March 4, 1969, any relief on goods imported for processing and re-export will be granted by relief from import duty under Section 7 of the Act from July 1. Relief on goods re-exported in the same state (without process) will also be granted under Section 7 of the Act.

Details of proposed changes have been given in an article which appeared in *Trade and Industry* for June 1, 1972, and in Customs Public Notices Nos. 220, 221 and 223.

Copies of the Order, the Import Duty Drawbacks (Revocation) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 1029), are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 3p), or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France

DUTY ON LIVE ANIMALS AND CATTLEMEAT: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, November 16, 1972 (page 308), gave details of reduced duty rates applicable to imports of live animals and cattlemeat falling within tariff headings 01.02 A II a, b 1 & 2, and 02.01 A II a for the period November 6 to January 31, 1973. The French *Journal Officiel*, May 26, 1973, announces that, in accordance with EEC Regulation No. 1331/73 the same reduced rates of duty will apply for a further period from May 28 to September 16, 1973 inclusive. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Spain

HOME COMPENSATION TAX: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 7, 1973 announced a temporary concessional rate of home compensation tax levy until July 22, 1973 on the following items:

Tariff no.	Description	Home Compensation Tax Levy
03.02.A	Cod fish	1.5%
07.05.B.1	Chick-peas	1.5%
07.05.B.3	Lentils	1.5%
09.01.A	Coffee not roasted	4.8%
18.01.A	Cocoa beans, whole or broken raw	1.5%
26.01 A.2	Metallic ores and concentrates and roasted iron pyrites: Other iron ores	1.5%
27.01.A	Coal (the reduction will only affect coal suitable for coking, either directly or by mixture; imported by steel coking-plants for use in steel manufacture)	1.5%
31.02.A	Natural sodium nitrate, containing not more than 16.3 per cent of nitrogen	1.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

SPECIFIC IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—IRON AND STEEL. Spanish import duties for some of the goods under Chapter 73 of the Brussels Nomenclature are formed by a percentage calculated *ad valorem* plus a 'specific' amount per ton. The Spanish *State Gazette* of May 28, 1973, announced the suspension of the 'specific' import duties on the following subheadings: 73.01.A.1,2,3 and 4; 73.01.-B.1,2 and 3; 73.08.A.B and C; 73.10.A.1, A.4.a, A.4.b; 73.10.B.1, B.4.a and B.4.b; 73.12.C.1, C.2, C.3 and C.4; 73.13.C, D.1.a, D.1.b, D.1.c, D.2.a, D.2.b, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.3.b.1 and D.3.b.11; 73.14.A.1.c and B.1.c; 73.15.C.2, C.5.a, C.5.b, C.5.d, C.9.c; 73.15.D.2, D.5.a, D.5.b, D.5.d; 73.15.E.2, G.2, G.5.a, G.5.b, and G.5.d.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

LIBERALISED GOODS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 9, 1973, published a resolution from the Directorate General of Tariff and Import Policy transferring to the list of liberalised goods those included under the following customs tariff headings:

25.03	39.03 A	71.15	85.15 A
28.02	39.07 B 3	71.16	85.15 B 1 a, b, c, d
28.14 A	57.06 A	Ch. 78	85.15 B 2 a, b
28.15 B	57.10 A	82.02 A	85.15 E
29.44 A	58.01	82.02 B 1	85.24 C
29.44 B	58.02	82.02 B 2	87.01 A
30.03 A 2	58.03	82.02 B 3	87.01 B 2
30.03 B 2	58.06	82.03 B	87.03
32.09 A	59.02 C	82.03 C	87.14
32.09 D	59.03 A	82.03 E	92.11 C
33.06	59.07	82.04	92.11 D
34.01 B	59.08	82.06	92.11 E
36.05	61.09	82.09	92.12 B 2
38.19 G	69.11 B	82.10	92.13
38.19 K	69.12 B 2	82.11 A	98.01 A 2 b
39.01 J	69.13	82.11 C	98.01 A 2 d
39.02 A 2	69.14	82.11 D	98.01 B
39.02 C 1	70.13 B 1	82.11 E	98.12 A
39.02 C 2	71.12 B	82.14	
39.02 N 1	71.13	84.41 A 1 a, b	
39.02 N 2	71.14 B	84.41 C	

The resolution is described as temporary in character.

In a series of footnotes, the resolution states that in the case of goods under heading 30.03 A 2 the Directorate General of Health will have to report favourably on the application for the import licence; that customs tariff headings 39.02 C 1 and 39.07 B 3 refer to goods not previously liberalised which are included in these two tariff headings; that in the case of tariff headings 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 59.07 and 59.08 goods made of cotton are not included; and that in the case of 85.15 A colour television sets are also excluded.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Austria

PROPOSALS FOR MARKING PRE-PACKED FOOD: According to press reports the Austrian authorities are preparing to introduce legislation governing the marking and labelling of pre-packed food. Proposals include the compulsory marking of pre-packed food with the date the goods were packed, the date by which the goods should be consumed, the weight, and the contents. It is expected that the decree will come into force in January 1974 but the food industry will be allowed an adjustment period of one year before the decree becomes fully operational. No further information is at present available on this proposed legislation. A further notice will be issued as soon as details are published. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES: It was announced in *Trade and Industry*, June 7, 1973, page 443, that the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* contained amendments to import duties. Translations of the remaining nine items have been received, and unless otherwise stated the duties have been reduced to 5 per cent and will remain at that level until December 31, 1975. The following products are affected:

Specific equipment used in the production of polyamide fibres (no terminal date is given).

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Black metallurgy products (various reductions until December 31, 1973).

Specific equipment for the modernisation of the Yugoslav telegraph and telephone network (reduced to 10 per cent).

Specific equipment used in the production of titane-dioxide.

Specific equipment used in the production of iron ore, coke, iron, steel, steel products and ferro-alloys.

Specific equipment used in copper mines and in the production of cathode copper (84. 11/2 reduced to 3 per cent).

Specific equipment used in the production of calcinated soda.

Specific equipment used in the exploitation of naptha and natural gas.

Specific equipment used in the production of polyethylene.

EDB ext. 420/475

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING—PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: The Malta *Government Gazette* of May 25, 1973, announced that with immediate effect benzine, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene oil and other lubricants would be included in the list of goods which require a specific import licence. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

IMPORT LICENSING—BEER: The Malta *Government Gazette* of June 5, 1973, announced that with immediate effect beer would be included in the list of goods requiring a specific import licence. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Jordan

ANIMAL FEED—CONTROLS LIFTED: The Jordanian Ministry of National Economy has lifted the price control restriction on all animal feed and concentrates and now allows their import. This measure has necessitated amendments to the customs tariff, and these were published in the *Official Gazette* No. 2399 as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Unit	Rate of duty
23.7	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding.		
23.7.a	Concentrates		
23.7.a.1	Feed concentrates imported by fodder factories	*Ad valorem*	Exempt
23.7.a.2	Feed concentrates imported by concerns other than factories.	*Ad valorem*	0.5%
23.7.b	Dried milk prepared for calf feeding; and to which starchy materials, forage, minerals and vitamines are added to suit the physical formation of the calves.	*Ad valorem*	Exempt
23.7.c	Other	*Ad valorem*	1%

EDB ext. 420/475

Iran

CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULE: With reference to the last paragraph of the notice under this heading published on page 297 of *Trade and Industry* of May 17, the Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Iran have now issued an amended list, effective fromMay 20, 1973, of exceptions to the payment of the full 100 per cent deposit on the registration of orders for the import of all authorised goods. Copies of the amended list are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

IMPORT REGULATIONS—MACHINERY (AMENDMENT): In the notice on page 444 of *Trade and Industry*, June 7, 1973, the tariff number 82.02 should read 85.02. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Saudi Arabia

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: A royal decree has been issued amending customs duties on a wide range of imports with effect from May 12, 1973. An unofficial translation of the decree is available. A further notice will be published in *Trade and Industry* when the new customs tariff is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

CIGARETTES AND PIPE TOBACCO—'BANDROLL' REGULATIONS CANCELLED: Royal decree No. M8 of April 23, 1973, cancelled the 'Bandroll' regulations, which provided for fixing a customs stamp to the value of 3 halalahs to packets of cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, etc. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

(continued on next page)

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SAUDI ARABIA
continued

NEW LABELLING REGULATIONS: Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, February 22, 1973, it is understood that although it was stipulated that the number of manufacture (batch number), date of packing and date of expiry should be shown on all types of packaged, bottled and canned foodstuffs and beverages, the Saudi authorities are in practice likely to accept this information in code, except in the case of milk. There is still no information yet available as to the likely recommendations of the Government body mentioned in *Trade and Industry*, December 28, 1972.

EDB ext. 420/475

Qatar

MAXIMUM PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS: *Trade and Industry*, July 13, 1972, reported the issue of Law No. 12 of 1972 and that Decisions (2) and (3) taken under that law had fixed the maximum profits allowed to importers and retailers of certain foodstuffs and the maximum selling prices of other foodstuffs. Decisions 2 and 3 have now been rescinded by Decision 10, which in turn fixes the maximum selling prices of certain foodstuffs. Copies of Decision 10 are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Mauritania

CHANGE IN CURRENCY: The Mauritanian Minister of Finance has announced changes in the currency. The new units of currency will be the Ougiya and the Khoum which will be worth five CFA francs and one CFA franc respectively. No date for the introduction of the new money has been given. **EDB ext. 472**

Ghana

EXCHANGE CONTROL: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of February 15, 1973 (page 323) gave details of Bank of Ghana Notice No. 73/3. The Bank of Ghana has now issued the following notice:

Notice No. BG 73/10—Notice to importers and the public. The Bank of Ghana announces for the information of importers and other members of the general public that it will immediately release foreign exchange to the commercial banks for the payment of import bills and approved service payments not exceeding C5,000.00 in value, which are unpaid for want of foreign exchange and in respect of which the cedi counterpart were paid to the commercial banks after February 5, 1972. For the purpose of this announcement, the exchange rates that will be applied will be the following:

a For goods that arrived in Ghana on or before December 27, 1971:

C1.00 = US $0.98 or the appropriate crossrates in force immediately before December 27, 1971.

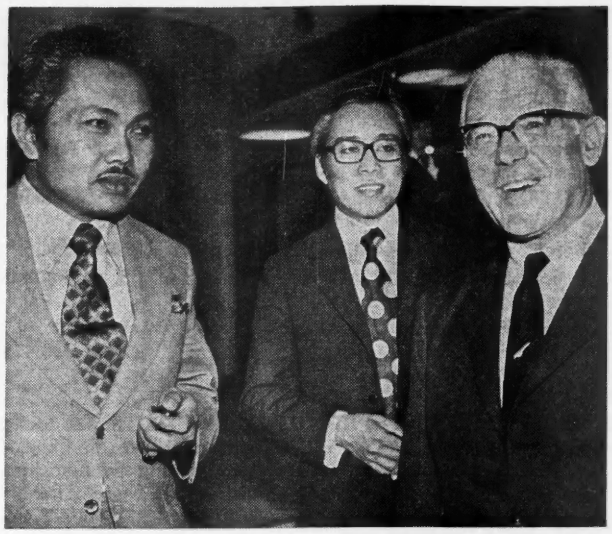
b For goods that arrived in Ghana after December 27, 1971, but not later than February 5, 1972:

C1.00 = US $0.78 or the appropriate crossrates in force immediately after February 5, 1972.

The payment of these bills should be supported with the relevant customs entry form and the original invoice. After this foreign exchange allocation, all items under C5,000.00 for which the cedi counterpart has been lodged with the commercial banks, and are in arrears would have been paid. **CRE ext. 3064**

Malawi

IMPORT CONTROL—PAPER TWINE: The Malawi Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) (Amendment) Order 1973 amends the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order by the addition of paper twine (heading 57.05) to the second schedule. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**



Tuan Haji Taib, the Malaysian Minister for Primary Industries (left), accompanied by Mr. Ismail Mohamed, Malaysian Deputy High Commissioner, with Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, at the Department of Trade and Industry last week before going on to a lunch at Lancaster House hosted by Lord Drumalbyn.

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 593, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 15, 1973, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

1 Light galleries and coffin mounting of plastic, and water absorbent foam bricks or sponge blocks suitable for use in flower arrangements (florists' foam).

2 i Steam turbines other than for railway locomotive power units, ships and boats and for mining purposes (84.05.90).
ii Casing for spiral conduits, stay rings and draft tubes, used with hydro-electric turbines (84.07.10).
iii Centrifugal pumps with an impeller diameter exceeding 600 mm, classifiable under tariff subheading 84.10.99.
iv Machinery, classifiable under tariff subheading 84.59.70 and 84.59.80, for grinding, milling, mixing, rolling or processing of rubber.
v Grinding mills for producing solid fuel (incorporated in furnace burners) (84.13).
vi Rotary cement ovens or kilns and parts thereof, coke ovens and parts thereof, blast furnaces and parts thereof and sintering machines and parts thereof, all non-electric (84.14).
vii Mine winding winches and parts thereof (84.22.25).
viii Overhead travelling cranes and parts thereof, coke oven discharging machines, and lifting, handling, conveying and other ancillary equipment specially designed for use with rolling mills (84.22).
ix Converters and casting machines (84.43.90).
x Rolling mills and rolls therefor (84.44).
xi Mining machinery, for reducing, crushing or grinding earth stone, ores or other mineral substances and grinding mills for producing pulverised solid fuel (84.56.70).
xii Industrial arc furnaces (85.11).

3 Single pole illuminated rocker switches (85.19).

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information about application should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department.

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Mauritius

ASSOCIATION WITH THE EEC: With effect from June 1, 1973, Mauritius has acceded to the Yaoundé Convention, an association arrangement between the EEC and the 18 African and Malagasy independent states. Details of the consequent changes to the Mauritius customs tariff will be published as soon as they are available. **CRE ext. 2226**

Singapore

IMPORTED CIGARETTES: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition on Export of Imported Cigarettes) (Revocation) Notification 1973 which was deemed to take effect on February 9, 1973. The Customs (Prohibition on Export of Imported Cigarettes) Notification 1973 has been revoked (see *Trade and Industry*, May 31, 1973, page 405).

EDB ext. 401/468/469

New Zealand

TARIFF CHANGES—HARD CHROMED STEEL BARS: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 3) 1973, which came into force on May 25, 1973, amending tariff item 73.10.200 to read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
Chapter 73	Iron and steel and articles thereof				
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision - made); hollow mining drill steel:				
	Other:				
73.10.201	Bars and rods, hard chromed	cwt.	25%	30%	50%
73.10.209	Other kinds	cwt.	Free	5%	25%

EDB ext. 401/468/469

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORTS—Hydrazine and hydroxylamine, Sensitised polyester film: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
28.28.000	Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides
28.45	Silicates; commercial sodium and potassium silicates:
28.45.001	Sodium silicates
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth:
	Polyester film sensitised for development by a diazo process:
37.01.002	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe
37.01.003	Other
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not:
	Polyester film sensitised for development by a diazo process:
37.02.003	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe
37.02.004	Other

Ref: CRE 1162/72, 3070/71 **CRE ext. 2321**

Canada

FOOD ADDITIVE—BENZYL VIOLET 4B: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter No. 390 announcing that with effect from August 1, 1973, it is proposed to delete Benzyl Violet 4B from the lists of permitted food colours included in Divisions 6 and 16 of the Food and Drug Regulations, and advising food manufacturers to begin immediately to reformulate their products to discontinue the use of the colour. Copies of the letter are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

TEXTILE LABELLING AND ADVERTISING REGULATIONS: The Canadian authorities have issued a list of amendments to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations. The amendments, advance notice of which was published in *Trade and Industry* of November 23, 1972, include changes in the requirement, in certain circumstances, for the country of origin to appear in both English and French, and provide for the country of origin and the identity of the dealer to be shown on a separate label from the representation label. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Mr. Carlton Alexander, chairman of the Jamaica National Export Corporation (left), with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, at the DTI headquarters recently. Mr. Alexander was in Britain as leader of a trade mission.

United States

IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC PRODUCTS: *Trade and Industry*, April 26, 1973, announced that the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs had published procedures establishing product class standards for in vitro diagnostic products. The Commissioner has concluded that a product class standard should be established for the detection or measurement of glucose or total sugars and is requesting data and information for this purpose. Comments should be submitted by July 23, 1973. (FR 23.5.73) **CRE ext. 2397**

Barbados

TARIFF CHANGES: In the Budget speech delivered on May 31, 1973, the Prime Minister of Barbados announced major changes in the tariff including increases in items such as alcoholic beverages, sweetened biscuits, confectionery and chocolate, perfumed spirits, cosmetics, cars and textiles. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING—PRUNES: The Jamaican authorities announced in Notice 2862 of June 2, 1973, that an import licence is now required for prunes. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Colombia

FREE LICENCE LIST: Resolution 20 of the Colombian Institute of Foreign Trade places a large number of goods on the 'Free Licence List'. The following tariff numbers are partly or wholly affected:

06.02	28.07	28.10	28.11	28.12	28.13	28.14	28.15	28.17	28.18
28.19	28.24	28.26	28.27	28.28	28.29	28.30	28.31	28.33	28.34
28.35	28.36	28.39	28.41	28.43	28.46	28.47	28.48	28.50	29.02
29.03	29.04	29.05	29.06	29.07	29.08	29.09	29.14	29.15	29.16
29.19	29.22	29.23	29.26	29.27	29.30	29.34	29.35	29.43	29.44
31.02	31.04	31.05	32.07	38.19	39.02	56.02	71.05	71.14	73.05
73.10	73.13	73.15	73.18	73.24	74.06	75.01	75.03	75.04	75.06
77.01	77.02	77.04	78.02	78.03	78.04	78.05	79.03	79.04	80.01
80.02	80.03	80.04	80.05	81.01	81.02	81.03	81.04	82.04	82.11
83.02	83.08	83.12	84.04	84.05	84.06	84.07	84.10	84.13	84.15
84.19	84.31	84.38	84.42	84.43	84.48	84.51	84.54	84.58	85.01
85.03	85.20	85.21	85.25	88.05	90.07	90.08	91.10	91.11	92.10
97.07									

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

IMPORT DEPOSIT: Resolution 21 of the Colombian Monetary Board requires importers to make a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the goods, in local currency, in order to obtain an exchange permit. This deposit must be made before registration of the goods with the Institute of Foreign Trade. The 10 per cent deposit is in addition to the deposit of 95 per cent made in local currency at least 20 days before the importer applies for an exchange permit (Resolution 53 of 1964).

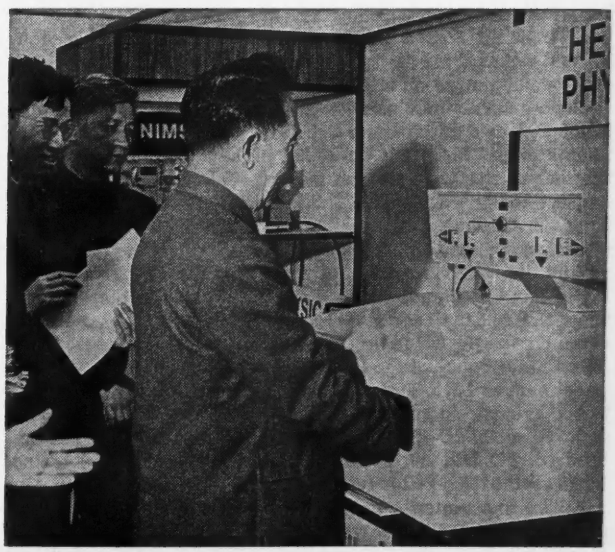
Resolution 19 of the External Trade Directive Council lists a number of goods exempt from the 10 per cent deposit introduced by Resolution 21 above. The following tariff numbers are wholly or partially affected:

04.01	04.02	07.05	10.01	10.03	10.04	10.05	10.06	10.07	12.01
15.04	18.01	23.07	28.02	28.10	28.16	28.30	29.02	29.03	29.07
29.08	29.09	29.14	29.16	29.21	29.22	29.23	29.25	29.31	29.35
29.44	29.45	31.02	31.03	31.04	31.05	38.19	87.01		

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

CELLULOSE SHEETS FOR VISCOSE—DUTY FREE: Chilean Decree 311/73 temporarily suspends both the specific and *ad valorem* import duties until December 31, 1973, on imports of 'bleached cellulose sheets containing not less than 90 per cent of alpha cellulose in the dried pulp and intended exclusively for use in the manufacture of viscose' (ex tariff no. 47.01). **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**



The Chinese Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Sung Chih-kuang, tries out a hand and clothing monitor at the Edinburgh laboratories of Nuclear Enterprises Ltd. The equipment monitors both hands simultaneously for alpha and beta contamination. The Chinese Ambassador was on a five-day visit to Scotland last week sponsored by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) as a follow-up to a trade mission to China in November 1971.

Common agricultural policy of the EEC

BEFORE February 1, 1973, certain products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EEC were chargeable with agricultural levies on import into the original six Member States from all non-EEC countries and from the three new Member States. Information on these import levies was in the past obtainable from OTAR Section of Export Data Branch at the address given at the end of this notice. As from February 1, 1973 (the date of the new Member States' adoption of the CAP), the levies on EEC imports from the UK, Irish Republic and Denmark have been replaced by Accession Compensatory Amounts (ACA's) which are based on the differences in price levels for basic agricultural commodities in the original EEC and in the three new Member States. These are applied, in general, as a levy on purchases from the UK, and are collected at import by the Customs authorities of the importing country. They are administered by the Intervention Board of each Member State.

British exports of CAP goods to non-EEC countries were dealt with in *Trade and Industry* of February 15, 1973. The Export Intelligence Service and *Trade and Industry* have in past months briefly reported the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* of the various rules applying to particular aspects of the new system, and will continue to do so.

At present there is in force in the EEC a system of monetary compensatory amounts (MCA's) intended to alter the amounts charged or granted on exports and imports of CAP goods to take account of fluctuations in Member States currencies. The amounts are fixed by the EEC Commission for each commodity concerned. Formerly, they were charged or granted by the Member State whose currency was the stronger. Under a modified system introduced on June 4, 1973, each Member State is responsible for charging or granting the MCA which results from the fluctuation of its own currency. This has the effect of putting the goods into a 'neutral' price position before they are imported into the country of destination. When necessary another MCA can be applied by the importing country, depending on its own currency's position. Because of the relative position of sterling the United Kingdom MCA's will in most cases be charged by the UK authorities on exports and granted on imports.

These amounts may need to be adjusted weekly if fluctuations in the exchange rates require it. Thus it is not possible for OTAR Section to give absolutely up-to-date information about the actual amounts of the MCA's which may be applied to UK exports to the Six on any particular day. This information can only be obtained from the Customs authorities or the Intervention Board of the importing country.

With the UK's adoption of the CAP, the UK Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce plays a key role in both imports and exports of CAP goods. They have published a series of leaflets which provide a guide to the measures necessary under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC. The general system is outlined in leaflet number LR1. The revised system of MCA's is outlined in a leaflet entitled 'Monetary Compensatory Amounts.' The leaflets may be obtained from: Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, PO Box 69, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Reading, Berks (Tel: 0734 583626, Telex: 848302).

Advice to exporters on customs procedure in respect of refunds and export licences under the CAP is set out in Notice 800 which is available from: The Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE or from the office of any Collector of Customs and Excise.

British exporters may obtain further information about the new procedures, when applied by other Member States of the EEC, from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations (OTAR) Section of Export Data Branch. When making inquiries, exporters are requested to specify the country and commodity of interest and, if possible, the Brussels Nomenclature tariff classification.

Department of Trade and Industry
Export Data Branch
Export House
50 Ludgate Hill
London EC4M 7HU
Tel: 01-248 5757
Telex: 886143

	Extensions
EEC generally	408, 423, 482, 7174
Denmark	
France	
Benelux	288
Fed. Republic of Germany	466
Irish Republic	467
Italy	

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

General. Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/73 laying down detailed rules

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen, first published in *Trade and Industry* and available in booklet form.

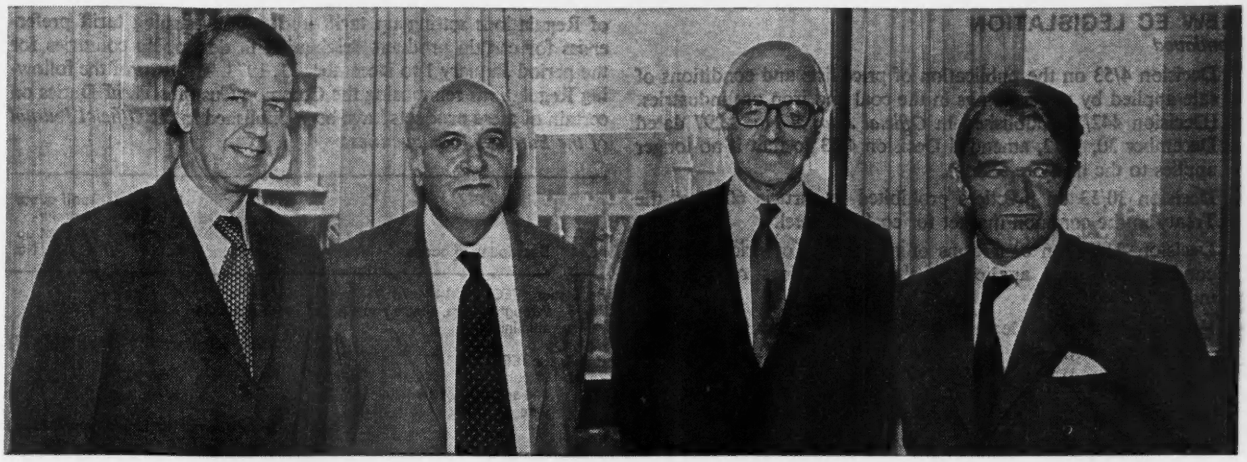
'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition and articles about the secondary legislation of the EEC and the free trade agreements between the enlarged Community and certain EFTA countries.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and the following articles have appeared since the booklet was published:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.
Fair competition in the European Community: notification of restrictive agreements.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries have been gearing themselves to take full advantage of the opportunities provided by the enlarged Community. These firms are situated all over Britain, have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and road sweepers.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 2479, 2480 and 3579 for questions on EEC matters.



Mr. Altiero Spinelli, the EEC Commissioner responsible for industrial and technological policy (second from left), and Mr. Ronald Grierson, EEC Director-General for Industrial. Technological and Scientific Affairs (second from right), pictured at the Department of Trade and Industry last week with Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (left), and Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development. Mr. Spinelli and Mr. Grierson were in Britain mainly to discuss industrial and technological policy with DTI Ministers, Mr. John Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and officials of the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress.

for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L146, June 4, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1466/73 amending the Regulation (EEC) No. 269/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of 'Accession' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L146, June 4, 1973)

Hops. Regulation (EEC) No. 1460/73 on applications for reimbursement of aid granted by Member States to recognised groups of hop producers. (*Official Journal* No. L145, June 2, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1491/73 modifying Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products. (*Official Journal* No. L151, June 7, 1973)

Fish. Regulation (EEC) No. 1462/73 concerning requests for aid to the EAGGF, Guidance Section, for conversion of the cod-fishing sector. (*Official Journal* No. L145, June 2, 1973)

Decision 73/119/EEC authorising the temporary continuance by the United Kingdom of the two systems of minimum prices for certain fishery products. (*Official Journal* No. L145, June 2, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/73 on detailed rules for applying the differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* No. L146, June 4, 1973)

Decision 73/123/EEC modifying the Decision 70/481/EEC of October 16, 1970, exempting the French Republic from the application to certain species, of the Council Directive 69/208/EEC of June 30, 1969 concerning the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants. (*Official Journal* No. L145, June 2, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1467/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1519/72 concerning the sale by tender of butter at reduced prices for the exportation of certain fat compounds. (*Official Journal* No. L146, June 4, 1973)

Seeds and plants. Decision 73/122/EEC exempting the Federal Republic of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from applying to certain species the Council Directive of September 29, 1970, concerning the marketing of vegetable seed. (*Official Journal* No. L145, June 2, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 1441/73 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Official Journal* No. L144, May 31, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1453/73 abolishing the countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Bulgaria. (*Official Journal* No. L144, May 31, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 1455/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 133/73 as regards the period of validity of export licences for cereals. (*Official Journal* No. L144, May 31, 1973)

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L145, June 6, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1461/73 on the use of loading lists as the descriptive part of Community transit declarations.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, General Inquiry Office, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE **(tel: 01-626 1515).**

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L149, June 6, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1487/73 on the classification of goods under heading No. 87.06 of the Common Customs Tariff. The effect of this Regulation is to classify transmission shafts, universal joints and spiders therefor, devised to provide even transmission of motive torque in motor vehicles of heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03, in heading No. 87.06 of the Common Customs Tariff: 'Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03'.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, General Inquiry Office, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE **(tel: 01-626 1515).**

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—COMPETITION POLICY: Decisions 4/53 of February 12, 1953, 30/53 and 31/53 of May 2, 1953, of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community laid down detailed rules concerning prohibited practices in the coal and steel industries and for the publication by undertakings in the coal, steel and iron ore sectors of prices and conditions of sale, as required by the Treaty setting up the ECSC. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C29, May 12, 1973 contains the texts of the amended versions valid from January 1, 1973 as follows:

(continued on next page)

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NEW EC LEGISLATION

continued

Decision 4/53 on the publication of price lists and conditions of sale applied by undertakings in the coal and iron ore industries. (Decision 442/72, published in *Official Journal* No. L297 dated December 30, 1972, amended Decision 4/53 so that it no longer applies to the iron ore sector).

Decision 30/53 on practices prohibited by Article 60(1) of the Treaty in the common market for coal and steel.

Decision 31/53 on conditions of publication of price lists and conditions of sale applied by the undertakings of the steel industries.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ. Tel: 01-222 7000 ext. 2037 (for steel), ext. 1264 (for coal).

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following Regulations reimposing the Common Customs Tariff Duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
Regulation (EEC) No. 1454/73				
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium	Yugoslavia	June 3, 1973	2762/72
		(*Official Journal* No. L144, May 31, 1973)		
Regulation (EEC) No. 1502/73				
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire	Yugoslavia	June 10, 1973	2762/72
		(*Official Journal* No. L151, June 7, 1973)		

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

GENERAL NOTICES

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
220	Export Reliefs and the Common Market: Preliminary Notice.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
240	Compensatory Levy and the 'Holiday Period' throughout 1973.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
703	VAT—Exports.
704	VAT—Retail Export Schemes.
705	VAT—Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit—general.
750A	Community transit—list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit—the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
755	Community transit—special control procedures.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect to export licences.
810	EEC Preferences—Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
815	EEC Preferences Morocco:
815A	Transitional modification of the origin condition described in Notice 815.
817	EEC Preferences Tunisia:
817A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 817.
818	EEC Preferences Egypt:
818A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 818.
819	EEC Preferences Cyprus:
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom (available shortly).

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
* 430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
* 430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

* Valid until June 30, 1973

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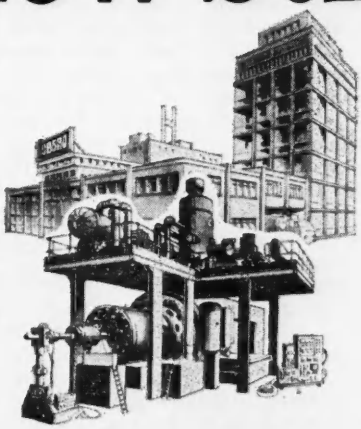
You can get a grant of up to 22% on the cost of plant, machinery and new building



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In the Special Development Areas you may be eligible for a grant of 22% on the cost of new building and also 22% of new plant and machinery. In the Development Areas these grants would be 20%.

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Additional help for projects providing new employment

1. Capital Loans. You could be eligible for these on favourable terms. Or, alternatively, you could get relief on the interest costs of finance from non-public sources.

2. Removal Costs. These are grants which will go a long way towards the costs incurred in moving a business into the Areas for Expansion.

(Certain service industry projects may be considered for these two benefits).

3. Rent-free Factories. There are Government factories available for rent or sale. You could qualify for a rent-free period of two years.

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Other Government incentives available include grants for training new labour and free courses for supervisors and instructors.

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Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)
Northern Region. Tel. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)
North West. Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171
Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel. Leeds 38232 (STD code 0532)
East Midlands. Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8221
South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
London & South East. London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50
Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61
Northern Ireland. Tel. Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232)

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Company_____

Address_____

TI 21/6

The Areas for Expansion

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

'Foundations for Britain's economic revival'

—Mr. Peter Walker

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, outlined on June 12 the eight prime developments on which the foundation for Britain's new commercial greatness were being laid.

In a lunchtime speech to the American Chamber of Commerce at the Savoy Hotel, London, Mr. Walker said: 'The last six months has brought about a dramatic improvement in the British economy—indeed, transformation might be a better description of what has happened to the economic and commercial climate of this country.

'In post-war Britain there have been spurts of economic activity, but in the main they have been short-lived and the overall performance of the British economy has been indifferent. The question is therefore naturally asked: is this just another short-lived spurt or is it the start of a major movement towards a new commercial greatness for Britain?

'Since the war the United Kingdom's economic performance has consistently lagged behind our major competitors such as France, Japan and Germany. It may have been cause or effect that at the same time the British people have had to adjust from the situation when very large areas of the world map were tinted with the imperial red, to the new position where few are.

'Certainly one result has been the epidemic of Third Division mentality which constituted the real "British disease" of recent times. In some respects our low morale has been self-perpetuating, both feeding and feeding on our appetite for gloomy news.

'History is littered with nations which lost their imperial dignity and sank into decadence and dissolution. But it is not compulsory. Nor is there a law of nature which decrees that the Japanese or German economies must grow very much faster than ours.

'The long-run consequences of a below-average growth rate are inexorable and cumulative. They lead unmistakably to third-class world status.

'I believe that the growth we are now attaining does have unique and exciting qualities. I believe that the decisions and events of the last six months will be of considerable historic importance. There are eight prime developments which together provide the foundation for attaining a new commercial greatness by Britain:

EEC boost

'First, I would put our entry into the European Community. This provides us with a consumer market free of tariff barriers greater and stronger than any other in the world. Joining the Community late has its advantages. It has meant that as a new member of the club we are taking a livelier and more active interest in its facilities than those who have become accustomed to membership. It has meant that British businesses have had to up-date their whole European operations and have looked afresh at both trading and investment opportunities. It is the British property developers that are the most active in Europe. It is the British retailers that are applying their successful methods to European markets. It is the British capital market that is providing a uniquely strong new service to the Community.

Export surge

'Second, I would list the very considerable increase in our exports throughout the world. This has meant that the fast growth of recent months has rested in large measure upon the penetration of world wide markets. An up-lift in exports of 23 per cent in the first few months of 1973 over a year ago is a remarkable achievement. Whilst the growth in the American economy and our increased activity in Europe have made a major contribution, it is some of the new emerging markets of the world which are providing a wider foundation to our trade: South East Asia, the fast expanding economies of South American countries, such as Brazil, and the 54 per cent increase in our exports to Japan. I believe in the coming decade the new markets of the world are going to expand far faster than has previously been anticipated and this at a time when British industry is well poised to take advantage of them.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (left), with Mr. Walter H. Smith, president of the American Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom), at the chamber's luncheon last week. Mr. Smith is chairman of the London advertising agency Young and Rubicam.

'Another important point is our improving trading relationships with both Communist China and the Soviet bloc. China will not be a major purchasing nation for a few years to come, but these will be formative years. If in the 1980s the Chinese economy enters a period of massive expansion Britain again looks well-poised to take advantage of it. Likewise the potentialities of Anglo-Soviet trade are greater than for many years past.

Energy supplies

'A major area in which I believe Britain is very well placed is in energy supplies. We shall reap ever-increasing benefits from developing the considerable oil and gas resources in the seas surrounding our coasts. These developments are going ahead fast. The Government have taken decisions which will maximise the advantages to British industry. The development of these resources will transform the prospects for the British balance of payments throughout the 1980s. At a time when the world is embarking upon massive programmes of offshore drilling many British firms will be able to participate in the considerable investment programmes involved.

'Our decision to reorganise the nuclear energy industry will provide Britain with a commercially strong and commercially oriented group. This could well result in Britain having significant and increasing influence throughout the 1970s and 80s in what will be one of the world's fastest growth industries.

'We have substantial coal resources, and the Government's decision to provide the industry with a stronger financial basis adds to our relative strength at a time of world energy shortage. The decisions of the last six months in relation to North Sea oil, nuclear energy and coal will prove to have made an immense impact upon our commercial success in the years ahead.

Investment revival

'My fifth factor is investment. The sustained growth of domestic demand, followed by the sudden substantial expansion of our export has brought us to the vital phase where major capital investment decisions are being made.

'The Government were able to give a strong lead in creating a climate conducive to a massive capital investment programme when I agreed to a £3,000 million investment programme for the steel industry; a programme that will substantially increase our capacity to produce steel by the early 1980s and will mean we have one of the most modern and competitive steel industries in the world.

'This major public sector commitment has been followed by the announcement of modernisation programmes in the private sector, many of them of an unprecedented magnitude. Our major motor manufacturer has announced a several hundred million pound investment programme. We have heard of Guest Keen & Nettlefold committing themselves to £350 million of capital investment. ICI, Courtaulds, the British shipbuilding industry are all entering phases of heavy capital investment: investments that when completed will transform the competitiveness and capacity of many of our major industries: investment programmes that bring new opportunities to the machine tool industry and plant manufacturers.

Partnership

'Number six in my list is that the Government, through my Department, has become a partner with commerce sharing the objective of British commercial success. Measures have been taken to improve still further the relationship between Government export services and the exporter. The leading activists of British industry have been encouraged to have dialogues with the Department so that both can benefit from the expertise and knowledge of the other.

'The Industry Act, under which we provide financial assistance to industry, has been operated not as a means of providing a substitute for the banking system but as a reason for bankers, industrialists and Government to study together the opportunities which will benefit either the industrial capacity of the country or the regional and international trading objectives that are essential to our success. The most successful growth economies of the postwar period have all enjoyed a close understanding between industry, Government and banking. The past six months have certainly brought a considerable improvement in these relationships in Britain.

Commerce and consumer

'As a seventh major contribution there has been a remarkable period of reform in the relationships between commerce and the consumer: the Fair Trading Bill—the greatest reform of consumer relationships in postwar Britain; the Insurance Companies Act designed to eliminate some of the past problems in this vital sphere of our commercial activity; action against pyramid selling; a decision to legislate on consumer credit; the creation of a new and strong section within the DTI and a cabinet minister with specific responsibilities in this sphere. British capitalism will need to be far more consumer conscious than ever before. This I believe is a good discipline which will reap us considerable future rewards in international markets.

'Lastly, there has been a strong desire to see that any defects in the structure of our commercial system are remedied when necessary by legislation.

'It is for this reason that I have made it clear that it would be an early objective of the Department of Trade and Industry to bring forward proposals up-dating our whole structure of company law.

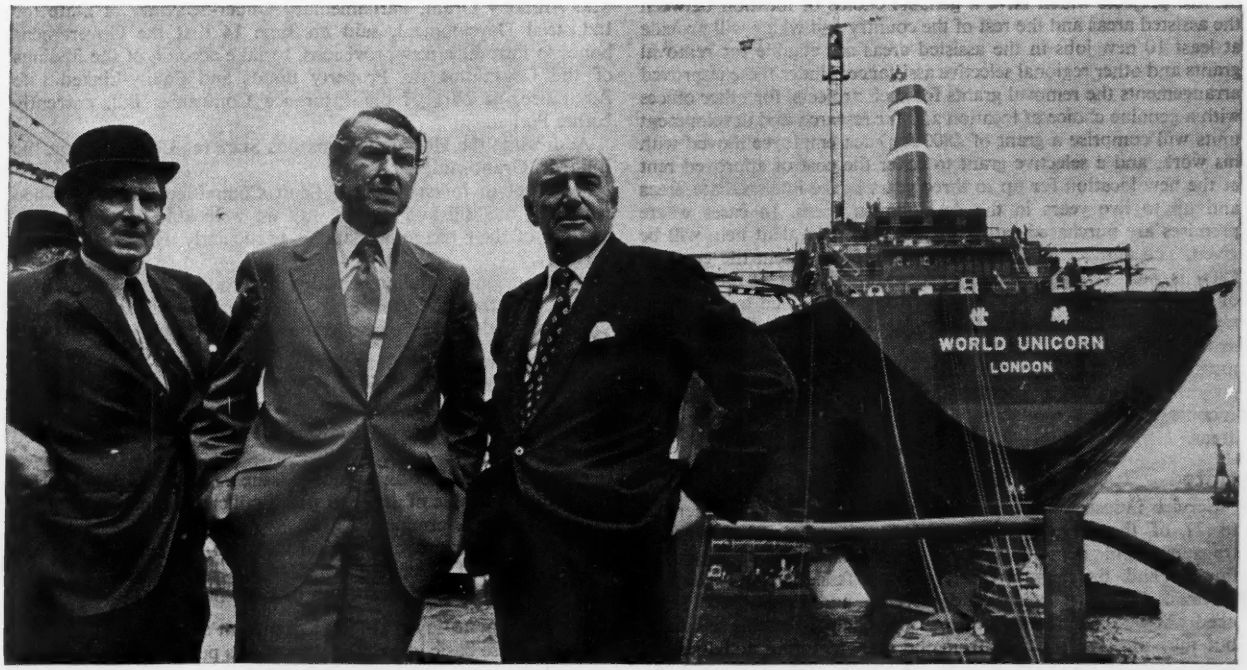
'The Government must see that commercial activities are fair, open and just. Practices which give an unfair advantage to a few to the detriment of the many, such as the practice of insider dealing, must be stopped. If the workings of capitalism are not open, free and based on integrity, wrong decisions will be made but, more important, the system will forfeit public confidence.

Responsibilities of industry

'Industry must also see that it makes its contribution to the quality of life itself. It must pursue enlightened policies towards the physical environment. It must assess the implications of the long-term trends in energy and raw material resources. Companies will have to be more open in future so that the nation can make a true judgment on how industry meets its responsibilities—not just in terms of its effective use of capital, but in problems such as pollution, welfare of employees, consideration towards the consumer and its contribution to our regional policies.

'The objective of the new company legislation will be to see that the best practices become standard and that a small minority of rogues are not allowed to bring disrepute on to the best system yet known for transforming poverty into prosperity for mankind as a whole.

'These then are some of the foundations for a strategy the objective of which is to attain a new commercial greatness, and to reverse the trends of the last decade.'



Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (centre), at the Swan Hunter shipyard at Wallsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland. The 'World Unicorn', nearing completion, is a 253,000-ton supertanker for World-wide (Shipping) Ltd., Hong Kong—the fifth vessel of the type built at Wallsend. Mr. Walker, who is seen with Sir John Hunter (right), chairman of Swan Hunter Group Ltd., and Mr. Tom McIver, managing director, was on a day visit to the Northern Region.

'British manufacturing industry capable of substantial growth'

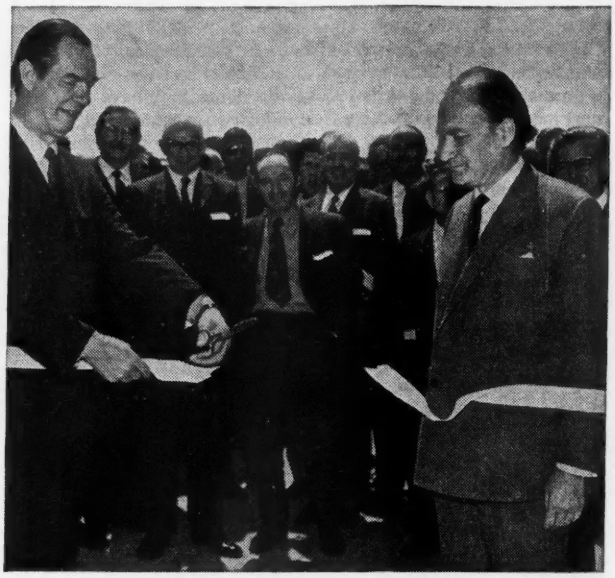
—Mr. Peter Emery

'We are now seeing the development of a sustained and considerable increase in the rate of growth in the economy,' said Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, when he opened a new foundry plant at Duport Foundries Ltd., Tipton, on June 14.

Mr. Emery added: 'We are very confident that British manufacturing industry has the capability of very substantial growth in production, quality standards and efficiency which will in turn lead to increasing prosperity for the nation.'

Mr. Emery said: 'People and their varied skills are one of the most precious resources available to any industry or enterprise. In an industry like the iron foundries this is especially significant in view of the continued requirement, even in the face of technological development, for the traditional skills of patternmaking and moulding. Indeed mechanisation and automation increase the range of required skills.

'An important basis for such co-operative effort at the plant level is the establishment and maintenance of good industrial relations. A significant ingredient in this at Duport is the continuing and regular process of joint consultation. Duport Foundries are to be congratulated on their record of good industrial relations, and I hope it will be an example to others in this and the other important industries situated in the Midlands.'



Sir Antony Part, Permanent Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, cuts the tape to open the two-million-cubic-foot premises of the Parts and Service Division of Lansing Bagnall Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, watched by Mr. E. Kaye, chairman and governing director, and a group of industrialists. The company specialises in electric lift trucks and exports about 40 per cent of its output.

New regional incentives for service industries

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, announced improved arrangements on June 13 for removal grants to encourage service industry projects to move to the assisted areas. Service projects which have a genuine choice of location between the assisted areas and the rest of the country and which will provide at least 10 new jobs in the assisted areas are eligible for removal grants and other regional selective assistance. Under these improved arrangements the removal grants for such projects, for other offices with a genuine choice of location and for research and development units will comprise a grant of £800 for each employee moved with his work, and a selective grant to cover the cost of approved rent at the new location for up to three years in the intermediate areas and up to five years in the development areas. In cases where premises are purchased rather than rented equivalent help will be given. The number of employees in respect of whom the grant of £800 is paid will not normally exceed 50 per cent of the number of additional jobs created in the assisted areas. The terms of the rent relief grant will take into account the benefit to employment in the assisted areas. The introduction of these improved arrangements specifically designed to be an attractive incentive for service projects is a further indication of the Government's wish to encourage office and other service projects to move to the assisted areas.

Note

Service industry projects are those classified under Orders 22 to 27 of the Standard Industrial Classification which include transport and communications; distributive trades; insurance, finance and business services; and professional and scientific services. Company offices and research and development units need not be classified as service to be eligible for this assistance but they must be separate from the manufacturing activities and have a genuine choice of location.

At present, where an undertaking is moved from any part of Great Britain outside an assisted area into one of these areas, a grant may be considered of up to 80 per cent of the reasonable costs of removal of plant and machinery, stocks and materials and the employer's net statutory redundancy payments at the old location.

Government's action on Scott Committee Report

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said on June 14 that the Government hopes to introduce new provisions, to take account of the findings of the Committee on Property Bonds and Equity-Linked Life Assurance, as part of the Insurance Companies Bill, currently before Parliament.

Addressing the House of Commons Standing Committee on the Bill, Mr. Grant said:

'We kept in touch with the Scott Committee's thinking when preparing the Bill and in this way we were able to anticipate a number of their recommendations, particularly those dealing with solvency.

'Other recommendations break new ground, particularly those dealing with the conduct of linked life assurance schemes, and with selling methods. These recommendations flow from six basic ideas:

(1) that prospective linked policyholders should be given a document describing in simple terms the main features of the policy;
(2) that linked policyholders should be entitled to a cooling-off period;
(3) that it should be an offence to issue misleading sales material;
(4) that the value of assets to which policies are linked should be properly determined;
(5) that proper accounts should be kept for internal funds; and
(6) that linked policyholders should be sent annual reports about the linked scheme of which they are members.

'I am happy to say that the Government agree in principle with all six of these basic ideas. The Report was published only on April 18 and there has not been much time to consult with interested parties and to reach decisions on the form of the necessary amendments and new Clauses for inclusion in this Bill. My hope is that we shall have most, if not all, of these further provisions ready to put down while the Committee is still sitting.'

United States investment at East Kilbride, near Glasgow, has been increased by the opening of a factory by Motorola Semiconductors Ltd. The staff of 100 is expected to increase to 300 by the end of 1974 and to 600 by 1976. The picture shows Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, learning something of the production of semiconductors after he had declared the factory officially open. Looking on is Mr. M. W. Larkin, general manager.

Government's action on pyramid selling

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, announced on June 12 that the Government had tabled in the House of Lords, as amendments to the Fair Trading Bill, proposals for dealing with pyramid selling.

Answering a Parliamentary Question, Sir Geoffrey said:

'In the consultative document circulated on March 29 it was proposed that a ban should be imposed on the objectionable features of pyramid selling schemes. These were defined essentially as payment by franchise holders for their rights under the schemes and payment of franchise holders for recruiting further participants.

'We have received much helpful comment on the document. This and evidence of superficial changes in the structure of some pyramid selling schemes which would have placed them outside the definition set out in the consultative document and hence not subject to any new measures based upon it have made it clear that wider and more flexible powers are needed to deal with the objectionable features of the practice.

'A wider definition of trading schemes which should be subject to the legislation is now proposed. In effect it covers schemes in which goods or services are provided by promotors to participants for sale otherwise than from business premises and in which participants are offered the prospect of reward for recruiting others or as the result of activities of others. The principal offence will be as proposed in the consultative document: the taking of payment by promotors or participants from a new participant in respect of the right to benefit from the recruitment of others.

'It is also intended that, for the purpose of preventing unfair treatment of the participants, the Secretary of State shall have power to regulate the promotion and working of such schemes. Contravention of the regulations will be an offence.'

The Registrar of Business Names

As from June 18, the address of the Registrar of Business Names will be Room 308, Pembroke House, 40/56 City Road, London EC1Y 2DN (Tel: 01-253 9933).

Managers appointed for Small Firms Information Centres

MR. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, announced in the House of Commons on August 9, 1972, that a new service was to set up by the Government to provide signposting guidance on all business problems for small firms in industry and commerce. This is to work through a network of 10 'Small Firms Information Centres'. Managers and supporting staff have now been appointed and premises acquired in Birmingham Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Luton, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham. Until their own premises are ready they will be working from temporary accommodation in the Department's regional offices; their addresses are as follows:

Birmingham
Manager: Mr. Cyril E. Jewkes
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, West Midlands Regional Office, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SJ.
Tel: 021-643 8191 ext. 307/297.

Bristol
Manager: Mr. Ronald S. Till
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, South West Regional Office, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB.
Tel: 0272-21071 ext. 392/323.

Cardiff
Manager: Mr. Phillip Finnigan
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, Office for Wales, Government Buildings, Block 2, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL.
Tel: 0222-62131 ext. 483.

Glasgow
Manager: Mr. Lionel J. Baston
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, Office for Scotland, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C3.
Tel: 041-248 2855 ext. 228.

Leeds
Manager: Mr. Colin Thornhill
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office, City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ.
Tel: 0532-38232 ext. 357.

London
Manager: Mr. Edward H. Gale
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, London and South East Regional Office, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY.
Tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 13

Luton
Manager: Mr. Leslie Fitton
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, Eastern Regional Office, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY.
Tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 243.

Manchester
Manager: Mr. James G. Smith
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, North West Regional Office, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA.
Tel: 061-236 2171 ext. 542.

Newcastle
Manager: Mr. John E. L. Welch
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, Northern Regional Office, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR.
Tel: 0632 27575 ext. 447.

Nottingham
Manager: Mr. Raymond Parr
Temporary address: Small Firms Information Centre, East Midlands Regional Office, Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES.
Tel: 0602 46121 ext. 275.

Further announcements will be made as each centre is opened.

More young women needed for Consumer Councils

—Sir Geoffrey Howe

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, on June 11 told the chairmen of nationalised industry consumer and consultative councils—the bodies who hear complaints from consumers—that they needed to recruit more young people, especially women.

But, said Sir Geoffrey, addressing the first ever Government-sponsored meeting of chairmen of statutory consumer bodies: 'Don't get me wrong. I am not worshipping the cult of youth. But it is the fact that half the people who are customers are less than 40 years old. So let us have some young representatives. And at least half the customers are women—so let us have more women.

'Nor am I belittling the great work that is already done. No one who goes round the meetings or reads the papers and minutes of these bodies can fail to be impressed by the great amount of voluntary time and effort that is given so ungrudgingly to the work of these councils. But the Consumer Council noticed a growing tendency to encourage the appointment of people who have already demonstrated their usefulness as members of committees. They found that the majority of members of councils were in the 50 to 70 age group, with an average age of 55.

'It is surely quite clear that it is worth doing everything possible to change that balance, both as to age and as to sex. That is why before we make our next batch of appointments we are consulting more widely than ever before. We are trying also to get the names of people who represent minority groups—so we've consulted widely among community workers. We have written to journalists and broadcasters in touch with what is going on locally. We consulted action groups like Age Concern. We've consulted traditional organisations too and they have welcomed the new job specification. We want people who are close to those who use the nationalised industries, who face the day to day problems.

'This way we have the prospect of calling on a new source of active help from people who are not drawn to become members of long-established organisations, particularly younger people whose main interest lies in active community affairs. There is also the advantage of involving younger people in the work of consumer councils whose existence is little known to them. They will help to take back to their groups and contacts more and better information about the work of consumer councils.

'Now, publicising the work you do. I know you do quite a lot. You get your area boards to put your address on the back of accounts. Should we do more to make the information stand out more? You have posters and leaflets in showrooms, post offices, railway stations. But are they too subdued? After all—they have to compete with sophisticated graphics. You distribute press notices and annual reports.

'Do we make enough of local radio? It affords a real opportunity to let the community know about you. I know that some of you invite the press to your meetings but do you have sufficiently regular contact with the local press?

'The time has come to look at national publicity too. There are ways in which we in the Government can help there. We are looking at the ways in which consumers get advice and make complaints about everyday goods and services. We are trying to improve the national impact of local advice centres so people find them and use them. The consumer consultative councils of nationalised industries clearly need to be in close touch with local advice centres. Ideally we want to be able to find one word-one corporate symbol—that will be the key to the whole process of getting consumer advice.

'In the next few years the work of your councils will be carried out in a new and different climate of consumer opinion and against a background which will have a new agency concerned with fair trading. The new independent office of the Director General of Fair Trading will have a general responsibility for important aspects of consumer affairs. It is early days to discuss what links you may want to forge with the Director General's office but it is something you will want to consider. You may think that it would be useful to set up among yourselves a joint working party to consider this and national promotion of the consultative councils role. My Department will certainly be glad to offer you any help we can and to share our thoughts on these subjects with you.'

Price Commission decisions

British Railways

IN conformity with paras. 74-76 of the Price and Pay code (which relate to price increases by nationalised industries) the Price Commission have considered an application from the British Railways Board for a weighted average increase of 5.6 per cent in fares, freight and certain other charges. They have informed the Minister for Transport Industries, Mr. John Peyton, of their conclusion that this increase is justifiable under the Code's provision for avoiding increases in deficits; and that a weighted average increase of 2½ per cent is justifiable under the allowable cost provisions alone.

The Minister has notified the Commission, under the provisions of para. 76 of the Code, that the higher increase would have an unacceptable effect on the general level of prices and that the permitted increase should be limited to the weighted average of 2½ per cent. The Commission have accordingly given approval to British Railways for this latter increase. They understand that British Rail propose to apply it in the form of a 5 per cent increase in passenger fares and smaller increases, probably around 2 per cent, in freight and certain other charges.

Food products

The Commission have approved price increases for the following manufactured foods. The increases shown are increases in the average net price to trade customers and the dates are those from which manufacturers may charge the higher prices to these customers.

Biscuits, potato crisps and nuts manufactured or processed by United Biscuits Ltd.; increases averaging 4.51 per cent over the range of products. They are due to higher costs of raw materials particularly flour, sugar, eggs and imported oils, chocolate ingredients and nuts; and of packaging and labour. The increases will come into effect at various dates over the next two months, beginning on June 25.

Canned and bottled products manufactured by H. J. Heinz Co. Ltd.: increases averaging 2.88 per cent over the range of products, but to be applied to soups, puddings, spreads and catering items. There will be no increase on infant foods or retail packs of baked beans. The increases are due to higher costs of labour, tin plate and raw materials particularly meat, sugar and cereal products. They are effective from June 18.

Packaged cakes manufactured by Spillers-French Baking Ltd.: increases averaging 13 per cent over the range of products. The increase is due mainly to higher costs of labour and raw materials, particularly flour, eggs, sugar and imported dried fruit. Unbaked

(continued on page 561)

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puff pastry manufactured by the same company: an increase of 6.09 per cent. This is due mainly to higher costs of labour, flour and fats, and packaging. These increases are effective from June 11.

Breakfast cereals manufactured by Quaker Oats Ltd.: increases averaging 8.35 per cent over the range of products. These are due mainly to higher costs of raw materials, including sugar, oats and imported wheat and honey. They will be effective from July 2.

Notification of net profit-margin reference levels

The Price Commission wrote on June 13 to all firms who have to pre-notify the Commission before they can increase their prices, reminding them of their obligations about net profit margins under the Price Code and the Notification Order (SI 664). Most firms in this category should by now have furnished the Commission with particulars of their net profit margin reference levels (under the Information Order, SI 778); and the Code provides (para. 50) that prices should not be increased if this should lead to current net profit margins exceeding these reference levels.

In future, before examining any applications for a price increase from such firms, the Commission will require them to supply full information about their reference levels. So far as current net profit margins are concerned, the Information Order requires firms to make their first report between mid-July and mid-August. Where the full information is already available, the Commission is now asking firms to include it with their applications: otherwise, as provided for in the Orders, the Commission will be prepared to consider estimates. Price increase applications which do not meet these conditions will be rejected.

All pre-notifying firms whose price applications are already under consideration by the Commission are now being required to furnish this same information about their reference levels and net profit margins before the Commission are prepared to reach a final decision on their applications.

In the opening weeks of Stage 2 of the counter-inflationary programme, the Commission required all applications for price increases to be accompanied by a written assurance that the increase would not, on the best estimate available at the time, lead to profit reference levels being exceeded. Now that the statutory requirements for furnishing full information about profit margins are coming into operation, the fuller requirements mentioned above have to be implemented.

Patents Procedure Committee

A COMMITTEE has been set up under the chairmanship of the senior Patent Judge (Mr. Justice Graham). In addition to the chairman it will consist of a Judge, a Master, a Chancery Registrar, one Leading and one Junior Counsel practising in patent and allied matters, two solicitors in similar practice, one patent agent, one member of the Institute of Trade Mark Agents, a representative from the Patent Office and the Registrar of the Patents Appeal Tribunal. The latter will act as secretary of the Committee and the committee will have power to co-opt other persons to act on a temporary basis.

The committee is intended to be a standing committee and its terms of reference will be as follows:

to keep under review all aspects of procedure in Patent, Design, Trade Mark, Design Copyright, and other Industrial Property cases in the Supreme Court, in cases in the Patents Appeal Tribunal, and before the Comptroller-General of Patents Designs and Trade Marks and on appeal from him, including appeals to the Board of Trade under Section 17(4) of the Trade Marks Act 1938, and to recommend such improvements as may from time to time appear desirable

The names of the first members of the committee are:

Mr. Justice Graham (chairman)

Mr. Justice Whitford	Mr. S. H. Cooke
Master Heward	Mr. C. P. Tootal
Chief Registrar Kidd	Mr. W. Weston
Mr. Vivian Price, QC	Mr. J. Joseph
Mr. William Aldous	Mr. J. D. Fergusson
	Mr. C. L. Dalley

The committee will from time to time itself initiate proposals for improvement and changes in rules and practice in cases relating to the above matters. At the same time the committee will welcome suggestions from professional bodies of practitioners concerned with litigation relating to such matters.

Any suggestions to or inquiries concerning the work of the committee should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. C. L. Dalley, Registrar of the Patents Appeal Tribunal, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.

Aerospace Minister welcomes agreement on air services with China

BRITAIN has concluded an air service agreement with the People's Republic of China which provides for a direct international trunk route linking the United Kingdom with China via Europe, the Middle East, the Sub-Continent and Hong Kong.

This was announced on June 13 by the British Embassy in Peking following talks which a British delegation has had in Peking with the Chinese civil aviation authorities.

The statement adds: 'It is now for BOAC to decide which precise route to follow, and when to bring the service into operation. Both the British Government and BOAC are happy that BOAC aircraft are now able to fly to Peking on a firm commercial basis.'

Welcoming the news, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, said: 'I am very pleased that we have reached this agreement. When Peter Walker and I visited China in March, I was able to have some talks on the air services situation with Mr. Ma Jen-Hui, Deputy Director General of the Civil Aviation Administration of China. I also saw at first hand how useful it would be, in helping us to develop the contacts we made at the British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking, to have direct air services, and I am sure we can now look forward to a real strengthening of trade links to the mutual benefit of both countries.'

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

The Expanded Metal Co. Ltd. and Mesh Metals Ltd.
The Delta Metal Co. Ltd. and D. F. Tayler and Co. Ltd.

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Shipping Minister on role of liner conferences

BRITAIN will continue to promote the concept of a self-enforcing code of conduct for liner conferences stated Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, in a speech to the British Shippers' Council in London on June 13.

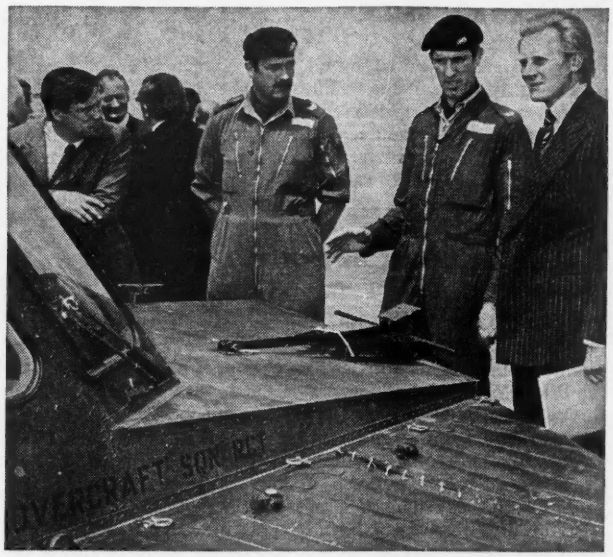
Mr. Heseltine said: 'I think it is inevitable that today, as on the occasion of your last annual lunch, our thoughts should be dominated by the subject of the conduct of liner conferences. When John Davies addressed you about this time last year he referred, and rightly, to the important work done in this field by the British Shippers' Council. Since then the BSC in collaboration with Shippers Councils from other European countries has made great efforts in furthering the concept of self-regulation rather than control by Governments and in implementing the code of practice devised by the Committee of European National Shipowners' Associations, in consultation with the European Shippers' Council. This code has now been adopted in full by many conferences and in part by many others. The Council has also been active in pursuing with the shipowners the three major issues outstanding at the time of introduction of this code and I understand that agreement has now been reached on the resolution of disputes although further work needs to be done on the deferred rebate and loyalty questions. I do not need to stress the importance of continuing collaboration between shippers on the one hand and liner conferences on the other, together with a mutual understanding of each other's problems and difficulties. The implementation of the CENSA code on a voluntary basis and the settlement of these outstanding issues can demonstrate to the world that self-regulation works and that intervention by Governments in the economic regulation of shipping is not necessary, is wasteful and unproductive, is liable to lead to unnecessary disputes and is not the panacea that it is currently thought to be in some quarters outside Europe.

'I say this to you today at a particularly opportune moment as now of course the scene has moved to a larger stage. At this moment and for all this month a Preparatory Committee is working in Geneva under the auspices of UNCTAD on the preparation of a draft instrument on a code of conduct for liner conferences in fulfilment of a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations. I am very happy to note that representatives of your Council are taking part in the work of this Committee as advisers to and as members of the United Kingdom delegation together with representatives of the Chamber of Shipping. I believe that your representatives have in fact flown back to attend today's annual general meeting so you will be well up-to-date on developments in Geneva.

Must oppose mandatory convention

'You will know of course that various proposals have been put forward notably by the developing countries for a multilateral convention governing the operations of liner conferences. Some of these proposals would impose considerable burdens on conferences and would in our view be detrimental to the long-term interests of traders both in Europe and elsewhere in the world. We are however participating in the work of UNCTAD on this subject because we believe in the concept of a code of conduct acceptable and applicable to the world at large. We do however consider that we must continue to oppose the idea of a mandatory convention which would give Governments the right to intervene unilaterally to fix or disallow freight rates, to decide commercial disputes, or to regulate the workings of conferences in their own interests which would not usually be in the best interests of other countries. Instead we shall continue to promote the concept of a self-enforcing code, the adoption and implementation of which Governments would support and encourage. I believe that this is what the majority of shippers and shipowners in this country would like to see. I believe also that this is not an essentially parochial view and it is in fact the concept which would best facilitate the promotion of seaborne trade which we are all anxious to bring about.

'The issues raised by these discussions are varied and complex requiring a wide understanding of the practical problems facing shippers and shipowners, of legal niceties, and of political overtones to what should really be dealt with as commercial problems. I know the size of the task that has fallen on my Department in preparing for these discussions and I can appreciate the considerable burden it must impose on the British Shippers' Council. I should therefore like to take this opportunity to thank the Council for the assistance that they have given to my Department in the task of preparing for these and similar international discussions relating to the code and which have been going on now for many months. Both the Secretary of State and I very much appreciate the time and effort devoted to these matters by your Chairman and Vice-Chairman and many others.



A version of the most widely used hovercraft in the world—over 50 are in service, with a total of 150,000 operating hours—is examined by the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, Mr. Michael Heseltine. It is the Mark 5 version of the SRN6 in service with 200 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport. Commercial versions of the 10-ton craft ply between the Isle of Wight and the mainland, a stretched version carrying 56 passengers. The picture was taken at Cowes Isle of Wight, when the Minister visited the manufacturers, British Hovercraft Corporation Ltd., and saw also production on an order from the Imperial Iranian Navy for four BH7 Mark 5 hovercraft. Mr. Heseltine also visited Hovermarine Transport Ltd., Vosper Thornycroft, and Air Cushion Equipment Ltd.

Support from industry

'I would like to think industry at large is equally aware of the debt it owes to BSC for the good work which is being done on its behalf. If it is it will surely give the Council the support it needs if it is to continue effectively to represent their interests. Containerisation is a fine concept for cargoes; but commerce cannot be compartmentalised in the same way with each service or organisation content not to look beyond its own immediate problems or interests. More and more liaison and consultation among all the various interests involved in moving goods will be required in future if we are to make the most of our opportunities and this to my mind points clearly to the need for strong respresentative bodies. That these opportunities are there there can be no doubt. I expect that most of you will have noticed the substantial increase of 24 per cent in the value of our exports to the rest of the world in the first four months of this year. In the European Economic Community our exports have done even better and I would expect this trend to continue. It is agreeable to think that future problems concerned with the movement of goods may for a change stem from a very high rather than too low, a level of trade.

'In these few remarks I have concentrated on the conduct of liner conferences because it is the major issue facing us all today but I do of course recognise how heavily engaged the Council has been on a variety of other problems such as the many changes which have had to be made in Customs arrangements as a result of our entering the European Economic Community. We and the other two acceding countries had to join an already existing Customs

union and this has meant that in many respects we have had to adapt our own Customs procedures in ways which have seemed to us new and unfamiliar. The changes, some far reaching in their effects, often had to be carried out within a very short timetable. There have been many new problems and final solutions have not yet been reached for all of them. Here again the exchange of ideas between Government and representative bodies such as your Council has been absolutely necessary in working out ways of dealing with these problems. Another major issue has been the adoption of fair and sensible arrangements to meet the fluctuating levels of foreign currencies which have been a continuing feature of life in the last year or so. These and other problems will continue to take up the Council's attention for a long time to come. I would like on this occasion to wish it well and to express the confidence that it will continue to meet as successfully as it has in the past the demands that are made on it.'

Proposed overhead electric lines in East Sussex

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consultation with the Department of the Environment, has authorised consent to be given to the South Eastern Electricity Board to the placing overhead of a section of the proposed West Hoathly to Forest Row 33 kV dual circuit lines from West Hoathly (Selsfield Common) to a point east of Blantyre Crossing in the Parish of Forest Row. The Secretary of State has refused his consent to the remaining section of just under half a mile at the Forest Row end of the route. The lines were the subject of a public inquiry at Forest Row, Sussex, on October 31, 1972.

Guide to obligations under Equal Pay Act

MR. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment has launched a campaign to remind employers of their obligations under the Equal Pay Act, 1970.

He has sent a letter to 400,000 firms and industrial and commercial organisations with a new booklet, 'Equal Pay—What Are You Doing About It?'

The booklet, which is available free from any office of the Department of Employment, explains, in simple language, how a company should set about introducing equal pay. It also answers some of the most common misconceptions about the Act.

Handbook of remote sensing techniques

THE Department of Trade and Industry on June 1 published a handbook of remote sensing techniques. The purpose of this handbook is to provide an authoritative summary account of the latest knowledge on the technical aspects of the remote sensing of the earth from space as applied to the study of earth resources and the environment. Although primarily concerned with the space application, methods using rockets, aircraft and balloons are also described because in some cases they can also play an essential role in the interpretation of space data.

Remote sensing in the context of this survey is limited to observations of the earth's surface by means of sensors mounted on an orbiting platform. The growth of interest in remote sensing during recent years has been very rapid. Available technology diverted from space programmes, and the realisation that man's survival on earth will depend upon the identification and conservation of resources and the need for pollution monitoring on a global scale, have all contributed to this interest.

The possible applications of remote sensing are diverse, for example, the discovery of new oil and mineral resources, the charting of Arctic sea passages through ice flows, the monitoring of vegetation (including the detection of illegal crops for the drug market) and pollution levels in the atmosphere. In some cases the proposed uses may be ahead of the available technology. To provide an understanding for the user of what can and what cannot be achieved by remote sensing is the main purpose of the survey.

Most aspects of the subject have been covered, including sensors, facilities, sites, data transmission, data handling and interpretation. Additional references are provided for those who wish to pursue the subject in greater depth and information is given on the current availability of the equipment on a world scale.

Copies of *Handbook of Remote Sensing Techniques* are available from: The Technology Reports Centre, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RE. Price: £5.00.

The 'new energy and enterprise of British industry' was praised by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, speaking at the Annual Luncheon of the Electronic Engineering Association, at Grosvenor House, London recently. On Mr. Walker's left is Dr. B. J. O'Kane, President of the Association. Statistics on the electronics industry appear in this week's issue (page 586).

Economic study of the machine tool industry

THE fourth in the series of *Government Economic Service Occasional Papers*—'*An Econometric Study of the Machine Tool Industry*' by P. J. Lund and D. A. Miner of the Department of Trade and Industry—has now been published by HM Stationery Office, price £1 (postage extra), and can be obtained from Government bookshops or through booksellers.

The paper sets out to identify the factors determining the home production, imports and exports of this important section of the engineering industry. The relationships examined are of key importance to an understanding of the growth and fluctuations of the British economy; and the study provides information of value both to the industry and to those responsible for many aspects of economic policy.

'Support of Mine Workings': updated memorandum issued

A SECOND edition of the memorandum 'Support of Mine Workings' has been issued by the Department of Trade and Industry (HMSO, 47p). This memorandum was originally issued by the Ministry of Power at the time the Coal and Other Mines (Support) Regulations 1966 came into force. There have since been rapid changes in support techniques and support equipment in mines.

Accident statistics have shown clearly that the wider use of powered supports has led to a reduction in accidents from falls of ground. Improvements in the design of powered supports have provided hydraulically operated cantilevers to give additional support both ahead of, and to the rear of, the main support. Special designs of powered supports have emerged to deal with the problems of support in headings, roadheads, face-ends and pack areas. Some powered supports, using the immediate forward support principle, can provide support right up to the coal face immediately behind the power loading machine. Anchorage of face equipment has been provided for by Anchor Support Units which can be used at strategic positions along the face.

The purpose of the memorandum is to explain the regulations, to indicate good practice in support and to show how new designs of equipment can be used to improve strata control. The memorandum has no statutory effect and reference must be made to the regulations themselves to find out what is required to comply with the law.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject matter
May 30, 1973		
1,085,676	International Standard Electric Corporation	Printed Toriodal core coil
1,100,432	Glaenzer Spicer SA	Axial retention device
1,136,204	Berr SA	Bracelet or like article of jewellery capable of being immediately brought to size
1,174,270	Societe d'Etudes et de Recherches pour l'Amelioration des Explosifs (Seradex)	Anti-firedamp safety explosives
1,188,355	Alfred Pitner and Nadella S A	Apparatus for assembling universal joint
1,193,819	Poclain	Grab bucket
1,200,648	Alfred Pitner and Nadella S A	Roller bearings
1,200,870	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Electrical waveguide
1,237,433	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Photolithographic masks
1,277,411	Trollope & Colls Ltd.	Slipform shuttering
1,282,366	Merlin Gerin	Telemetering device
1,289,446	Commissariat a l'energie Atomique	Hydrodynamic fluid bearing
May 31, 1973		
1,114,095	Unipat AG	Opposed axial piston type hydraulic pumps or motors
1,120,114	Unipat AG	Rotary hydraulic reciprocating pumps and motors
1,164,780	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Neutron generating targets
1,167,226	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Device for pumping crystal lasers
1,168,054	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear fuel elements
1,173,438	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Method and device for measuring a displacement
1,197,699	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	A device for measuring a displacement
1,264,264	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Apparatus for measuring a displacement
1,297,981	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Method and apparatus for measuring position
1,297,982	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Displacement measuring device
1,293,693	Kuraray Co. Ltd.	Halo pentenyl carboxylates
1,294,147	Friedrich Kocks	Casting of metals
June 1, 1973		
1,055,778	Fisher Foundries Ltd.	Float-controlled valves
1,169,508	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for stabilizing aqueous formaldehyde solutions
1,176,748	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for polymerizing gaseous formaldehyde
1,187,328	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for stabilizing aqueous formaldehyde solutions
1,192,998	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for preparing a coated foundry sand
1,220,983	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for preparing olefinic esters
1,222,984	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for preparing olefinic esters
1,233,079	Societa' Italiana Resine SpA	Process for preparing olefinic esters

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Catalogue for offshore supplies industry

THE DTI Offshore Supplies Office and the Confederation of British Industry are recommending British companies interested in the offshore supplies industry to consider placing an entry in the *Composite Catalog of Oil Field Equipment and Services*. The closing date for entries for the next edition is July 1, 1973.

'Whatever action we or British organisations may take to set up a British directory of British products,' states the Offshore Supplies Office, 'the *Composite Catalog* is the current credible tool of the trade for both the North Sea and world markets.

'It is the standard work of reference used by purchasers within offshore operating companies and their main contractors. If the opportunity to get into the catalogue is missed now, any company which wishes to get into the market will be at a great disadvantage during two crucial and formative years in the development of a British offshore supply capability, because the next edition of the catalogue will not be published until 1976.

'Companies who take space in the catalogue will need to be certain that they have the capability to meet the needs of the oil operators. They will need to be on the ball as to specifications, delivery dates, and the ability to provide the kind of back-up services which operators require. Down-time on an oil rig costs £7 a minute, so delivery delays mean no second chances.'

The catalogue, published by the Gulf Publishing Company, contains details in a standard format of the specifications of plant and equipment and technical services, and the new edition will take account of the development of offshore exploration. The catalogue is distributed free to carefully selected purchasing offices within the oil companies and their major contractors.

Further information is available from Mr. Derek Winder, Gulf Publishing Company, 131 Clapton Common, London E5 9AD (01-802 6269) or DTI Offshore Supplies Office (01-222 7000 ext. 2156).

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

Also available

British Labour Statistics: Year book 1970 **£7.20** (by post £7.45)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JUNE 11

Members of public boards

A Member asked Mr. Walker to publish the standard arrangements for the declaration of interests by full- and part-time members, respectively, of public boards within his responsibility; and to indicate in what manner the declared interests are made available to the general public.

Mr. Walker said: 'When he is invited to serve on public boards the attention of a prospective member is drawn to any legislation which requires him to declare his business and financial interests. Where there is no relevant legislation, or where the onus is on me to satisfy myself that such interests will not prejudice the performance of his functions and are not incompatible with the appointment, I obtain particulars of all directorships, shareholdings and other interests at the outset and from time-to-time thereafter. Attention is also drawn to the requirement that if a member has a personal interest in a matter under discussion by his Board, he is to disclose the nature of that interest at the meeting, and have this recorded in the Minutes. The disclosure may in many cases be effected by the member giving a general notice at a meeting of the Board that he has a financial interest in a specified company or firm and is consequently to be regarded as interested in any business affecting it. Information about a person's declared interests is not usually made available to the public.'

Flag discrimination

Answering questions about steps being taken with other EEC countries to counter United States flag discrimination in the context of the forthcoming GATT negotiations, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'Which if any shipping problems should be brought into the forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations will require very careful consideration. There will of course be discussions within the Community on the matters to be raised in these negotiations.'

Eurocontrol Route Charges System

Stating that navigation charges levied by States which participate in the Eurocontrol organisation would be increased as from November 1 by percentages ranging from 25.74 per cent for Spain, to 147.91 per cent for the United Kingdom; a Member asked if it conformed with Her Majesty's Government's counter-inflation policy. Mr. Onslow answered that the United Kingdom and other States participating in the Eurocontrol Route Charges System had taken a general decision that these charges should be based on a 30 per cent rate of cost recovery for the period November 1, 1973 to October 31, 1975 in place of the previous rate of 15 per cent for the period November 1, 1969 to October 31, 1973. Even at this increased rate the Exchequer was still bearing 70 per cent of the cost of en-route navigation services and it was the Government's objective to achieve 100 per cent recovery in the next few years.

Mr. Onslow continued: 'The variation in the increases as between countries is largely due to the differences in their rates of traffic growth; the figure for Spain reflects the great increase in tourist traffic over recent years to that country.

'Since air navigation service charges are determined by international agreement these charges, in accordance with Clause 6(vi) of The Counter-Inflation (Price and Pay Code) Order 1973, are not subject to control.'

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd.

Mr. Chataway made the following statement in answer to a request for the terms on support for Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd., had been agreed. 'Following negotiations between the companies concerned, Offer documents were sent on behalf of Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. (NVT) to the stockholders of the Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. (BSA) on June 7. The offer is conditional on its acceptance in respect of not less than 90 per cent of the stock of BSA or such lower percentage (in excess of 50 per cent) as my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State and Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. may determine. The Board of BSA recommend acceptance of the offer.

'Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. offers to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of BSA and subject to the offer becoming unconditional Manganese Bronze Holdings Ltd. (MBH) will sell to NVT the whole share capital of its motor cycle subsidiary, Norton Villiers Ltd. Most of the non-motor cycle interests of BSA will be sold by MBH and the proceeds will become available to NVT. As a result of these transactions the motor cycle interests of the two largest manufacturers of motor cycles in this country will become united in NVT.

'Subject to the offer becoming unconditional, my right hon. Friend has agreed to provide £4,872,000 to NVT in the form of a subscription at par for 3,500,000 £1 "A" Redeemable Preference Shares and 1,372,000 £1 "B" Convertible Preference Shares in the company. These shares will carry a right to a dividend of 5½ per cent net of tax (equivalent to 7½ per cent gross from May 1, 1976).

'Under this agreement my right hon. Friend will have the right to approve the appointment of the chairman and the chief executive of the company, and to request certain financial and other information relating to the company and its subsidiaries, and to appoint a director of NVT if this is at any time thought desirable.

'NVT will have available bank facilities in excess of £13 million which have been arranged to support the first year's trading. The Export Credits Guarantee Department are continuing their support as in the past.

'The company will not engage to a substantial extent in any other business than that which its original component parts carried on and there will be other restrictions on the company in relation to its borrowing and lending powers and the disposal of fixed assets. In addition MBH undertakes not to reduce its interest in the equity share capital of NVT below 42 per cent, not to compete with NVT and to provide information about its affairs in so far as they are connected with NVT and its subsidiaries.

'If NVT is in breach of its obligations under the Agreement my right hon. Friend can request the redemption of all or any of the "A" Preference Shares held by DTI. If MBH fails to comply with its obligations my right hon. Friend can require it to purchase at par the DTI's holding of Preference Shares in NVT.'

Exclusion clauses

Legislation was suggested to amend the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act so as to cause exclusion clauses in contracts for the sale of cars and other goods partly for business and professional purposes and partly for private purposes to be included within the definition of 'consumer sales'. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that the Act already gave protection to all business buyers, including those buying partly for private purposes, against unreasonable exclusion of the buyer's implied rights.

Coal exhaustion

Mr. Boardman was asked how many pits were scheduled for closure due to coal exhaustion over the next two years; what was the weekly tonnage involved; and what action the DTI was taking to provide jobs for the men who would be made redundant.

'I understand from the National Coal Board that the number of collieries to be closed because of exhaustion of coal during the first half of 1973/74 is likely to be seven, involving a weekly tonnage of about 23,000 tons,' Mr. Boardman replied. 'The Board cannot forecast beyond that

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

period. Action taken by the Government to meet the problems of those who become redundant includes the Coal Industry Act 1973, the proposed improved terms which I recently announced for the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme, the Industry Act and the provision of further Government factories.'

North Sea oil

Mr. Grant, in answer to a question on progress made towards establishing a wholly British offshore drilling capability as recommended in the IMEG report, said that some companies had announced steps taken to enter the field of offshore drilling. Discussions were progressing between other companies and the DTI.

A question was also asked about steps being taken by the DTI to improve liaison with the Scottish Office over matters concerned with North Sea oil development. Mr. Boardman answered that present arrangements ensured the fullest consultation between the two Departments at both ministerial and official level.

Mr. Boardman was also asked to make a statement on the DTI's plans for the establishment of refining capacity to refine the estimated production of 100 million tons of North Sea oil in 1980. He said: 'We estimate that the production of North Sea oil in 1980 will fall within the 70-100 million tons range. The estimated refining capacity by the end of this year will be about 135 million tons. The expansion of plant or the building of new refineries are matters for the commercial judgment of the oil companies but it is Government policy to encourage home refining.'

Oil pollution

Mr. Onslow was asked when legislation would be introduced to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the 1971 Convention on the Establishment of an International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage. 'Legislation for this purpose is in course of preparation and, it is hoped, will soon be introduced,' he replied.

Wool textile industry

Answering questions about plans for assistance to the wool textile industry, Mr. Grant said: 'The Economic Development Committee's detailed proposals and my Department's response to them are to be discussed at a meeting of the EDC tomorrow. It is hoped to be able to announce an agreed scheme soon.'

Imports of steel

A Member inquired what steps were being taken to deal with the shortage of forging quality steel; and whether the tariffs on imported steel from Common Market countries would be lowered. Mr. Emery answered: 'Steel production and supplies are a matter for the steel industry and particular problems should be taken up direct with the suppliers. However to help the present situation import duties on a number of steel products are currently suspended and my Department is willing to consider other applications wherever these are relevant.'

Steel production

Mr. Boardman was asked what proportion of the proposed £3,000 million investment programme for the steel industry was to go into steel making facilities; and what proportion into steel finishing. 'I can provide a breakdown only for the first five years,' he answered. 'In this period about half of BSC's investment will be in casting, rolling and finishing processes and half in iron and steelmaking.'

Carriage of Goods by Sea Act

A Member who asked when the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 would come into force, was told by Mr. Onslow that the Act gave effect to the Brussels Protocol of 1968 and recent consultations with other States indicated that the ratifications needed to bring that Protocol into force were unlikely to be forthcoming before the end of 1974.

Maplin Airport

A Member asked if Pan Am, TWA, Air France, Lufthansa, National Airlines or KLM had been consulted concerning the decision to build a major international airport at Foulness. Mr. Heseltine replied: 'The decision to site the third London airport at Maplin was one which the United Kingdom Government alone could make, after taking all views into consideration. We were fully aware of the views which the airlines had expressed in their evidence to the Roskill Commission.'

A question on the expected expenditure on reclamation and all other work in connection with the proposed Maplin Airport in each of the financial years 1973, 1974, 1975, and thereafter, respectively was answered by Mr. Onslow who said that reclamation expenditure during Stage 1 of the project would vary between £12 million and £20 million a year. The proportion of this expenditure attributable solely to the airport could not yet be assessed on an annual basis. Other expenditure on the airport would probably not begin until 1976 and was estimated to total £80 million by the time the airport opened.

Discount 50 fares

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked if he had had a reply from the Canadian Air Transport Committee about Discount 50 fares: 'I have been informed by the Canadian Air Transport Committee that they have postponed implementation of their proposal to abolish Discount 50 fares for passengers arriving on charter flights until October 1, 1973. Discount 50 fares will be abolished completely as from January 1, 1974.'

Concorde

'I consider the potential of supersonic travel to remain unaltered,' said Mr. Heseltine when questioned about reappraisals of the likely potential for supersonic civilian air travel, in the light of the recent Paris air show.

EEC participation in UK aerospace projects

A question on discussions regarding EEC participation in United Kingdom aerospace projects was answered by Mr. Heseltine who said: 'We continue to take every opportunity to keep in touch with other members of the EEC on aerospace matters. The initiation of project proposals is a matter for the firms.'

Regional policy

Mr. Grant was asked what alterations were proposed in present United Kingdom regional policy. 'As already announced the Government intend to maintain the system of incentives introduced last year at least until January 1, 1978,' he answered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

Visits to EEC countries

In reply to a question on the number of British persons visiting the other countries of the Community for a temporary stay each year, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The number of visits (for holiday, business, and miscellaneous purposes) lasting less than a year made by United Kingdom residents is estimated to be 5.2 million in 1972, compared with 4.9 million in 1971.'

Overseas holiday insurance

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if he would inquire into the premiums being charged by insurance companies for health cover on overseas holidays, in particular to the increased premium demanded from persons suffering from a hearing disability. He answered that scheduled rates of premiums for holiday insurance were controlled under the Counter Inflation Programme, but insurers were free within their schedules to relate the premium charged to the nature of the risk. 'I am not aware of any special difficulty over hearing disability, but if the Hon. Member has a particular case in mind I should be prepared to look into it,' he added.

Carriage of Rhodesian chrome

A Member asked whether the inquiries had been completed into allegations that a British-registered vessel carried Rhodesian chrome to the USA and British underwriters insured the goods. Mr. Heseltine answered: 'Yes. From these inquiries it seems clear that a consignment of chrome carried on the "La Chacra"—a British registered vessel owned by Buries Markes Ltd.—was of Rhodesian origin. The vessel concerned was however on charter at the time to a Canadian company, under a contract which specifically excluded the carriage of Rhodesian goods. The Canadian Government have been informed. The insurance of the consignment was accepted by agents in Belgium acting for a French company and a British insurance syndicate was indirectly involved through reinsurance treaties with that company. The British insurance syndicate were not informed that the consignment was Rhodesian. On the evidence produced the Director of

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

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THE EXPORT FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Public Prosecutions has decided that no legal proceedings should be instituted against British companies or individuals.' 12/6

Navigation in Thames Estuary

A question was asked on steps being taken to ensure that, in the interests of safe navigation, all ships entering the Thames Estuary were fitted with VHF equipment; and what powers existed to prevent ships not so equipped from entering these waters.

'The Port of London Authority are consulting urgently with Trinity House and the Chamber of Shipping as they are required to do before issuing a general direction to vessels in the Thames regarding the carriage of VHF equipment,' replied Mr. Onslow. 'Once such a direction is made the Authority will be able to prevent entry of any vessel not fitted with VHF in times of poor visibility or if it is likely to be a danger to other vessels.'

Celtic Sea oil exploration

Mr. Emery, in reply to a question on discussions the DTI had had with local authorities in Dyfed on the Celtic Sea oil exploration programme, said: 'My Department's Office for Wales and the Welsh Office have held several meetings with representatives of the Pembrokeshire County and District Councils. These discussions covered the whole range of topics relating to the Celtic Sea exploration programme.

'Arrangements for future discussions in the light of the new Local Government structure in Wales will be discussed with the Dyfed County Council in due course.'

Proposed nuclear power company

Mr. Boardman was asked what representations had been received from the TUC regarding the need to increase the public stake in the proposed nuclear power company above 15 per cent and seeking assurances about employment prospects; and what reply had been sent. Mr. Boardman answered: 'I met representatives of the TUC and of their Fuel and Power Industries Committee on June 5. I told them that the 15 per cent Government shareholding will be sufficient to secure the Government's rights in relation to the proposed company's operations. I also told them that there are good prospects for nuclear power and those employed in the industry; but the employment of staff on new work is for the proposed company to negotiate, in full consultation with the unions and staff associations concerned.'

Accidents in the coal industry

Details were requested of the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, arising in the coal industry for each of the past five years compared with the number employed and as a percentage; and what further action was being taken to reduce this total. Mr. Emery gave the following information.

Year	Nos. employed surface and underground (thousands)	Fatal accidents		Serious reportable		Total accidents including all resulting in three or more days absence	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1968	365.8	115	0.03	851	0.23	140,315	38
1969	326.4	100	0.03	712	0.22	117,783	36
1970	304.4	91	0.03	641	0.21	90,391	30
1971	297.7	72	0.02	641	0.22	77,176	26
1972	289.7	64	0.02	519	0.18	58,947	20

(There was a seven week strike in 1972)

'It would take too long to list the ways in which my Department is acting to reduce accidents in the coal mining industry,' said Mr. Emery, 'but improved safety standards are the subject of continuing joint consultation and action by the Department, the National Coal Board and the mining trade unions and professional institutions, both in this country and through the Mines Safety and Health Commission of the European Communities.'

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

Concorde

Asked to make a statement on his estimate of the repercussions on the Concorde project of the recent Soviet supersonic air crash at the Paris Air Show, Mr. Heseltine said: 'The development of Concorde and the TU-144 have proceeded independently. Concorde is being subjected to the most rigorous tests of structural and flight safety ever undertaken for a civil aircraft. I do not believe that its prospects should in any way be affected by the tragic accident to the TU-144.'

Area gas boards

An inquiry was made about the publication of the final reports and accounts of the area gas boards for the nine months ended December 31, 1972. Mr. Emery answered that the first accounts of the British Gas Corporation would relate to the activities of the industry as a whole for the year to March 31, 1973, including the nine months in respect of which accounts for each Area Board must also be published.

Mr. Emery went on: 'In these special circumstances there are advantages in harmonisation of the separate auditing arrangements, which I am satisfied justify a modest consequential delay in the appearance of the area board reports. Despite this I now expect the reports and accounts of the Corporation and of the area boards to be published simultaneously at the beginning of September, more than a month earlier than the annual Gas Council and the area boards reports have emerged in previous years.'

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

International Computers Ltd.

Mr. Chataway was asked if the Secretary of State would make it his policy not to drop a single action tender system for the purchase of computers by HMG from International Computers Ltd. to allow free competition with US owned companies without reciprocal opportunities being negotiated for British computer companies wishing to sell to the US Government. He replied 'The Government regards the policy of acquiring certain computers by single tender action on ICL as an important part of the support needed by the Company in present circumstances.

'There are no plans to change this policy. All relevant factors would of course be taken into account if any change were contemplated in future.'

Second mortgage companies

Asked if he was now in a position to state the result of discussions with second mortgage companies, Mr. Emery said: 'A number of the principal companies seeking second mortgage business sought guidance on interpretation of the Voluntary Code recommended by the Government. After discussions with the trade, notes of interpretation were recently despatched to all companies holding certificates under Section 123 of the Companies Act 1967 and those companies which had not already given a full reply to the Government's request were asked to do so. I am glad to say that nearly all of the principal lenders have now accepted the Code.'

Shipping produced on Clydeside

Mr. Grant gave the following information to a Member who asked how much shipping tonnage had been produced in yards on Clydeside in each of the past 10 years; and what proportion of the UK shipping tonnage this represented in each of these years.

Ships built in Clydeside (a)

	Ship completions in Scotland (West) Region (a) (thousand gross tons)	Proportion of total UK ship completions per cent
1963	344	31
1964	231	27
1965	355	30
1966	292	26
1967	365	31
1968	181	17
1969	263	32
1970	343	26
1971	321	25
1972	179	15

(a) The statistics relate to ships completed each year in Scotland (West) Region, all ship yards in which are located on the Clyde.

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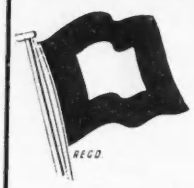

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

TENDERS FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING

TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR AMBULANCE PERSONNEL (including shirts and ties) for the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974. Particulars and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK and to whom all samples of cloth should be sent direct.

SEALED TENDERS must be forwarded in the special envelopes which will be enclosed with the tender forms, and must be delivered to the undersigned by not later than 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY 4TH JULY, 1973. The Council does not bind itself to accept the whole or part of any tender.

H. CROSSLEY *Clerk of the County Council.*

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

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AT BLOCK A, NETHERMAINS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, KILWINNING, AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND,

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH and THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1973

AT 10.30 A.M. PROMPT EACH DAY

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, HAMILTON, have received instructions from the Receiver and Manager, M. D. McPhail, Esq., (Messrs. Thomson McLintock & Co.), C. A., 216 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2PF, to Sell, by Auction, as above.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY, 20TH TILL FRIDAY, 22ND and MONDAY and TUESDAY, 25TH and 26TH JUNE, 1973, (9 A.M. till 4.30 P.M.); ALSO DURING SALE

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATED BROCHURES AVAILABLE FROM AUCTIONEERS

HAMILTON, JUNE, 1973

5 Keith Street, Hamilton, Scotland
Tel. No. Hamilton 29211/2

GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ships for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at Pembroke Dock, South Wales.

'CAREFUL' Steel, built 1946. GT 831. NT 182. Length (BP) 165 ft. Breadth (mld) 34 ft. Depth (mld) 18 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 870 tons. Engine: Twin screw, oil-fired, steam reciprocating, triple expansion, by A. Hall and Co. Ltd., Aberdeen. IHP 3,000.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "CAREFUL" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on July 12, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

'TID 3' Steel, built 1943. GT 54. NT not available. Length (BP) 65 ft. Breadth (mld) 17 ft. Depth (mld) 8 ft. Light Displacement 86 tons. Engine: Single screw, coal-fired, steam reciprocating compound, by John Dickinson, Sunderland. IHP 220.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "TID 3" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on July 19, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

June 27, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Miscellaneous stores including: Clothing; boots and shoes; canvas and mixed rags; furniture; M/T spares and tyres; photographic, electrical and radio equipment; instruments; watches and clocks; ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals; telescopes and binoculars; machine and hand tools, etc.

July 4/5, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602 54272)

Over 1,000 vehicles including saloon cars; estates; limousines; trucks; vans; large quantity of Landrovers; pick-up trucks; tippers; refuellers; cranes; plant; coaches; ambulances; fork lift trucks; motor cycles; trailers, etc.

July 10, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon OX6 7AL (Tel: 08692 2073)

Approximately 800 lots of miscellaneous stores, including furniture; kitchen and household utensils; clothing; a quantity of khaki greatcoats; trouser liners; a quantity of Commando boots; oscillators; swtiches; electrical cable; groundsheets; tyres; camping equipment; machine and hand tools; wrist watches; wireless receivers; garages 11 ft. × 8 ft. 6 in.; electric hand pumps; scrap metal and textiles; vehicles including four Bedford Fire Tenders, etc.

Catalogues for the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale.

Sale by Tender Machine Tools

Herbert Nos. 3 and 4 Programmautos; Herbert vertical 6 auto; Newall 24 N 43 Jig borer; Churchill-Redman 450 plugboard controlled 6 station; Turret lathe; Rigid VS6 6SP 3-Dimensional vertical copy Miller; Massey Hydrostamp die forging hammer; Optimec Mk IIa presetting machine; Bliss 2,500 ton Heading presses; Bliss HS300 Hydro-Dynamic single action presses.

Locations: Various including England—Midlands, North, East Coast and Scotland—Lanarkshire.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from: Directorate of Sales Supply, Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. June 28 and 10 a.m. July 5, 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

July 3, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2508)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

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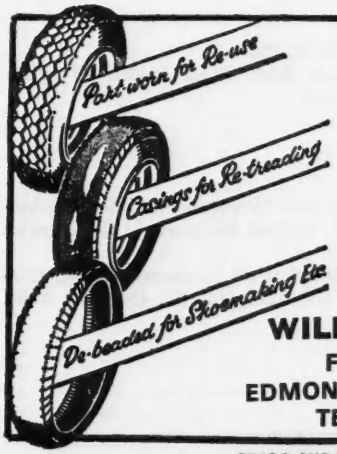

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London (City)
London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, South Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)
London postal districts of EC4, SE1-27 and SW1-20. Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)
London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, South Herts and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
J. Currie acting, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West End)
London postal district NW and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Cambridge
Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Northants, Norfolk, Suffolk, North Bucks, North Essex, North Herts and South Lincs, including City of Lincoln.
H. Watson, Prudential Buildings, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA. Tel. Cambridge 67736, Telex 81624.

Belfast
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Stafford and parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.
R. J. Thomas (Acting), Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DL. Tel. 021-454 4375. Telex 33132.

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K. I. Humphrey Washington House, Great George St., Bristol BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.

Glasgow
Scotland and the Outer Isles.
F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds
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W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Liverpool
The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
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Manchester
Parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and all of Cumberland and Westmorland.
R. H. K. Hughes, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth Street, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-236 8861. Telex 667756.

Nottingham
Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
T. W. Hawes, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham NG1 2LE. Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566.

Reading
Counties of South Bucks, Middlesex and East Berkshire.
T. J. M. West, 18 The Forbury, Reading RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. Telex 848422.

New York
In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.
J. A. Dorrian DFM, c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022, USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	126			125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	37	−692	729
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	123	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	124	120	141	140	168	−28	−69	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	125	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	122	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	61	−122	183
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−90	−142	−5	31	116	−53	169
3rd qtr	126	128	141	122	175	−95	−114	4	−24	−104	−284	180
4th qtr	130			121 p	183 p	0	1	11	−6	− 36	−233	197
1973 1st qtr										−189 p	−363 p	174 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+3.2	+3.6	−0.6	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+3.0	+6.1	+0.9	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	128.2	130.3	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	121.7	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.8	129.2	108.5	143	162.7	8.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.1	131.9	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	132.1	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.4	149.1	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	259
1973 1st qtr	135.0	138.1	117.1	145 p	172.4	8.0	164.5 p	151.0 p	108.7 p	665	2.9	229	246	275
1972 Jul	129.7	131.6	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	198
Aug	129.6	131.7	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	131.1	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	131.3	133.7	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	132.2	135.1	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.5	149.1	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	132.9	136.2	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.9	149.7	108.4	727	3 2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	132.8	134.9	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	158.7	150.3	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	135.3	138.5	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	165.0	151.1	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	268
Mar	137.0	140.9	119.4	136	173.4	8.2	**169.9 p***	**151.7 p***	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr			111.1	125 p	176.7	9.2	169.0 p	149.5 p	111.8 p	617	2.7	275 p	267	275
May			111.4							599 p	2.6 p	295 p	255 p	308 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+2.2	+2.3	+1.5	−9.9	+2.3		+9.8	+0.7	+1.8	−11.6		+31.4	+4.8	+12.1
on a year earlier	+10.9	+10.5	+8.5	+13.9	+8.4		+24.3	+6.1	+14.1	−28.2		+108 6	+23.7	+35.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Monthly report of the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury, which will be published in *Economic Trends* for June at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally-adjusted data.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Recent developments

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on May 21 that following a review of public expenditure put in hand last year there would be certain changes, giving a net saving in public expenditure in 1974-75 of some £500 million (at 1972 Survey prices). The changes will build up gradually and will result in a reduction of approaching £100 million in the current financial year. The measures are not expected to affect materially the forecast of 5 per cent growth at an annual rate over the 18 months to the first half of 1974, as published in the Financial Statement and Budget Report 1973-74, and by reducing the rate of growth of public expenditure they are designed to help ensure that there will be sufficient resources for the sustained expansion of industrial investment, exports and consumers' expenditure.

Information on the development of the economy in the second quarter is still very fragmentary, but the volume of retail sales, which were the main element in the growth of consumer spending in the first quarter, dropped back in April, thus tending to confirm that much of the rise in the previous quarter was due to pre-VAT buying. The fall in April was entirely due to sales by non-food shops, which had experienced a particularly sharp rise in March. In the three months February to April the volume of retail sales was 1¾ per cent higher than in the preceding three months, with sales by clothing and footwear shops and durable goods shops some 6 per cent higher. Preliminary indications are that retail sales in May were similar to the April level. New car registrations also fell back in April, when they were 14 per cent below the first quarter average.

The falling trend in unemployment slowed down in April and May, though it remained substantial: in those two months the seasonally adjusted total of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, fell by an average of just under 16,000 a month, compared with an average monthly fall of 30,000 during the preceding six months. Unfilled adult vacancies continued to increase rapidly in April and May. Overtime working in manufacturing industry in March (the latest month available) was more than 20 per cent higher than a year earlier, but still remained relatively low by historical standards.

The volume of exports on a balance of payments basis rose markedly in April, and brought the average for the first four months of the year to more than 12 per cent higher than the second half of last year. All the main categories of exports have showed strong increases in recent months. The increase in the volume of imports between the second half of last year and the first four months of 1973 was about 6 per cent.

In the first quarter the provisional output estimate of domestic product showed a substantial rise of about 1½ per cent. Provisional estimates of national income and expenditure for the quarter are to be published on June 21 but latest estimates of consumers' expenditure, exports, manufacturing investment and stock-building all indicate a considerable rise in demand. The second provisional estimate of consumers' expenditure at 1963 prices—revised down by £25 million from the first estimate—shows an increase of 2¼ per cent compared with the preceding quarter.

Investment by manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1973 is provisionally estimated to have been about 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Within the total, expenditure on plant and machinery and on new building work both showed increases; expenditure on vehicles fell marginally in the first quarter but has been on a generally rising trend. Investment in the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, was unchanged from the preceding quarter level and about 5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1972. Shipping investment was at a very high level for the second successive quarter but tends to be volatile.

The latest investment intentions survey by the Department of Trade and Industry shows some strengthening of manufacturers' intentions for 1973 since the last survey in November/December 1972. Taken together, quantitative forecasts by some 200 large companies and qualitative replies by other firms indicate an increase in the volume of manufacturing investment of about 5 per cent in 1973. This would be consistent with a fairly strong rise during the remainder of the year given the recent quarterly path of investment. For the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, the results of the latest survey are similar to those of the last survey, which showed a rise of around 6 per cent in 1973 with a further more modest rise in 1974.

Following heavy de-stocking for almost two years, provisional estimates of manufacturers' stocks show a large increase of £111 million (at 1963 prices) in the first quarter. Higher stocks of work in progress accounted for half the increase, but stocks of materials and fuel and of finished goods also showed substantial increases. Because of a continued strong rise in manufacturing production there was a further fall—to its lowest ever level—in the ratio of manufacturers' stocks to output. There was a large increase in retailers' stocks in the first quarter and a modest rise in wholesalers' stocks.

There has been a very strong increase in sales and orders in the engineering industries in recent months. In the three months December to February (the latest period available) net new orders were almost 20 per cent higher than in the previous three months, with net new home orders rising by 15 per cent and export orders by over 30 per cent. Total sales by the engineering industries rose by about 8 per cent between the two periods.

Balance of payments

In May the current account is estimated to have been running at a deficit of £151 million. There was a deficit on visible trade of £209 million, whilst the surplus on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly rate of about £58 million. So far this year the average monthly deficit on visible trade has been £124 million compared with £86 million in the second half of last year; this increase is largely accounted for by higher import prices. The value of exports in May was £910 million on a balance of payments basis. In the three months March to May exports averaged 5 per cent more than in the previous three months and so far this year they have been 16 per cent higher on average than in the second half of last year. Imports were £1,119 million in May on a balance of payments basis. In the three months to May they were 12 per cent higher than in the three months ended February, and in the first five months of this year they increased by 19 per cent compared with the second half of 1972.

In the first quarter there was an estimated deficit on current account of about £190 million. The deficit on visible trade was over £360 million compared with a quarterly average deficit of about £260 million in the second half of last year. This deterioration was largely due to a worsening in the terms of trade: between the two periods the import unit value index rose by 10 per cent, reflecting in the main higher world prices for many commodities, whereas export unit values rose by only 3 per cent. There was a surplus on invisibles of over £170 million. This was slightly below the average for 1972, but the fall is more than accounted for by the United Kingdom's net contribution of almost £20 million to the European Communities' Budget.

There was a total currency inflow of almost £70 million (not seasonally adjusted) during the first quarter, made up of a current account deficit before seasonal adjustment of over £340 million, a net inflow of almost £110 million in respect of capital transfers and identified investment and other capital flows, and a positive balancing item of over £300 million.

Prices and incomes

The all items retail price index (not seasonally adjusted) increased by nearly 2 per cent in April, a larger increase than in other recent months. The rise was due mainly to increased prices for meals bought and consumed outside the home, a rise in local authority rates and higher prices for tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, cakes, fish, eggs and a number of other goods. There were reductions in the prices of sweets, chocolates and some other items, and the rise in the food index was less than in the preceding three months despite a further large increase in the index of seasonal food prices.

Wholesale prices of home sales of manufactured products (not seasonally adjusted) increased by about 1 per cent in May. This faster rate of increase than in earlier months mainly reflects the feeding through of some of the increases in raw materials prices held back during Stage One of the counter-inflationary programme. Prices of basic materials and fuels used in manufacturing rose again in May after a pause in April, but the increase between March and May was only ½ per cent compared with one of 20 per cent over the previous six months. The May increase was due to higher food material prices, partly offset by lower copper prices.

The index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) also rose by some 2 per cent in April, reflecting pay settlements made at the end of the standstill. The index has increased by about 3½ per cent since November and 15½ per cent since April last year. The seasonally-adjusted index of average earnings was little changed in March, when it was around 12½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Financial developments

With M1, the narrower version of the money stock, rising by 2½ per cent in the month to mid-April and M3, the broader version, by ¾ per cent, the increases in the latest three months for which figures are available now amount to 4½ per cent and 5½ per cent respectively. The smallness of the increase in M3 in April was partly attributable to the further unwinding of the borrowing and on-lending transactions that had been encouraged earlier in the year by the abnormal pattern of money market rates; but it also reflected substantial purchases of government debt by the public. The clearing banks, which had lowered their base rates by ½ per cent to 9 per cent at the beginning of April, reduced them further to 8½ per cent towards the end of May. The overall reserve ratio for all banks was 14.4 per cent in mid-May, the same as a month earlier.

After receipts of $US332 million from public sector foreign currency borrowing the United Kingdom official reserves rose by $US621 million during May to stand at $US6,739 million at the end of the month.

Annual Census of Production for 1973

THE entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community will require changes to be made in the coverage of and in the information to be obtained in the Annual Censuses of Production for 1973 and subsequent years, which will be conducted by the Business Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The annual censuses, the first of which was taken for 1970, cover manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply (Orders II-XIX and XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1968). The censuses, which form part of the new system of industrial inquiries, provide summary statistics describing the structure of United Kingdom industry. The arrangements and the questions for the Censuses for 1971 and 1972 are the same as for the 1970 Census.

The changes in the Annual Census for 1973 and subsequent years will be those necessary to provide information which is required of member countries by the Statistical Office of the European Communities under directives of the Council of the European Communities. These directives have legal force in member countries.

The first change will be in the coverage of the census. Previously census returns were required from establishments employing 25 or more people, except that in 13 industries, where small firms made an important contribution to output, the coverage was extended to establishments with 11 or more employees. In the Census for 1973 all establishments employing 20 or more will be asked to complete a questionnaire.

The questionnaire for the 1973 Census for establishments employing between 20-99 people will be little different from that used in the Censuses for 1971-72. New questions on payments to out-workers and the cost of goods bought for merchanting will be asked; but questions on transport costs will be discontinued for all but a few industries. Establishments with 100 or more employees will also be asked the new questions on out-workers and merchanted goods, but for these larger establishments there will also be additional questions on Value Added Tax and the cost of non-industrial services. The questions which will be asked in the Census for 1973 will also be asked in the Censuses for 1974 and 1975. An explanation of the changes and of the need for them, together with a list of the information to be collected, is being sent to firms within the scope of the Census.

The changes which are being introduced into the annual censuses are the minimum necessary to meet legal obligations arising out of EEC membership. These have been discussed with the Census of Production Advisory Committee appointed under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

Note

The provisional results of the 1970 Census were given in *Trade and Industry* on December 23, 1971 and the first of some 150 final industry reports was published in December 1972. The provisional results for 1971 were published in December 1972 in a Business Monitor (number C200) and the separate industry reports will be published during the second half of 1973.

Vehicle production in May—provisional estimates

VEHICLE production for the United Kingdom estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers is as follows:

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED VEHICLE PRODUCTION FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2, 1973

Number

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Period	Weekly average	Period	Weekly average
Estimated output for May 1973	180,000	36,000	41,000	8,200
output for May 1972	172,308*	43,077	38,569*	9,642
Percentage change on 1972		−16		−15

* May 1972 was a four week period.

TABLE 2. VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TERMS

	Monthly averages thousands	
	Cars	Commercial vehicles
1972		
2nd quarter	157	34.5
3rd quarter	159	32.4
4th quarter	180	39.9
1973		
1st quarter	144	32.3
March	141	31.8
April	130	31.7
May (estimate)	142	32.8
Average for:		
last 3 months	138	32.3
preceding 3 months	158	35.3
Percentage change	−13	−9

The May current account of balance of payments

In May 1973, the current account is estimated to have been running at a deficit of £151 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £209 million, seasonally adjusted, and the balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £58 million.

Visible trade

(a) Summary. In May there was a deficit on visible trade of £209 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £910 million and the value of imports £1,119 million.

In the three months March to May, the average monthly deficit on visible trade was £155 million compared with £82 million a month in the previous three months. So far this year the deficit on visible trade has averaged £124 million a month, compared with an average of £86 million a month in the second half of last year. This increase in the visible trade deficit is largely accounted for by higher import prices: in volume terms exports have grown faster than imports. In the first four months of this year (the latest period for which information is available) the volume of exports increased by 12 per cent compared with the second half of last year while the increase in the volume of imports was 6 per cent.

(b) Exports. The value of exports in May was £910 million, seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis.

CURRENT ACCOUNT: THREE MONTHLY ANALYSIS

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: trade in goods	Invisible balance: services and other transactions (see Note 1(h))
1972 1st quarter	+20	−40	+60
2nd quarter	+38	−18	+56
3rd quarter	−35	−95	+60
4th quarter	−12	−78	+66
1973 1st quarter	−63	−121	+58
Feb.-April	−53	−111	+58*
Mar.-May	−97	−155	+58*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available. Past experience suggests that they are unlikely to differ by more than £8 million a month from the first published quarterly estimates.

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1971	733	707	+ 26
1972	761	819	− 58
1971 1st quarter	664	684	− 20
2nd quarter	755	716	+ 39
3rd quarter	763	702	+ 61
4th quarter	750	723	+ 27
1972 1st quarter	728	768	− 40
2nd quarter	769	787	− 18
3rd quarter	686	781	− 95
4th quarter r	862	940	− 78
1973 1st quarter r	878	999	−121
1972 December	838	926	− 88
1973 January r	867	947	− 80
February r	899	976	− 77
March r	867	1,074	−207
April r	952	1,001	− 49
May p	910	1,119	−209
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	868	950	− 82
1973 Mar.-May p	910	1,065	−155

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1 (i)).

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages**

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972 June	769	787	− 18
July	767	763	+ 4
August	683	724	− 41
September	686	781	− 95
October	736	857	−121
November	857	951	− 94
December	862	940	− 78
1973 January	853	940	− 87
February	868	950	− 82
March	878	999	−121
April	906	1,017	−111
May	910	1,065	−155

** Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d)).

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording †	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1971	765	−41	+ 9	733
1972	812	−51	—	761
1971 1st quarter	680	−30	+14	684
2nd quarter	781	−41	+15	755
3rd quarter	798	−46	+10	763
4th quarter	801	−46	− 5	750
1972 1st quarter	775	−48	—	728
2nd quarter	818	−49	—	769
3rd quarter	735	−49	—	686
4th quarter	921	−59	—	862
1973 1st quarter r	945	−68	—	878
1972 December	893	−55	—	838
1973 January r	938	−71	—	867
February r	959	−60	—	899
March	939	−72	—	867
April pr	1,019	−67	—	952
May p	972	−62	—	910
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	930	−62	—	868
1973 Mar.-May p	977	−67	—	910

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1 (i)).

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1971	818	− 86	−26	707
1972	930	− 86	−24	819
1971 1st quarter	792	− 87	−21	684
2nd quarter	820	− 87	−18	716
3rd quarter	816	− 84	−30	702
4th quarter	844	− 86	−35	723
1972 1st quarter	879	− 81	−30	768
2nd quarter	892	− 86	−19	787
3rd quarter	890	− 82	−27	781
4th quarter r	1,057	− 95	−23	940
1973 1st quarter r	1,134	−102	−33	999
1972 December r	1,039	− 87	−25	926
1973 January r	1,092	−100	−45	947
February r	1,100	− 97	−27	976
March r	1,211	−110	−27	1,074
April r	1,158	−111	−46	1,001
May p	1,280	−117	−43	1,119
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	1,077	− 95	−32	950
1973 Mar.-May p	1,216	−113	−39	1,065

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (See Note 1 (i)).
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.

In the three monthly period March to May exports averaged £910 million per month, 5 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Between these two periods deliveries to Western Europe increased by 6 per cent, with exports to the EEC rising by 7 per cent, and those to the Sterling Area outside Europe increased by 4 per cent. Exports to North America increased by 1 per cent while deliveries to all other areas in aggregate increased by 6 per cent.

The value of exports of manufactured goods increased by 5 per cent between December/February and March/May reflecting a 9 per cent increase in shipments of semi-manufactures and a 2 per cent increase in exports of finished manufactures. For semi-manufactures the increase was widely spread over most commodity groups, whereas among finished manufactures deliveries of machinery rose by 3 per cent and transport equipment—within which there was a fall of 7 per cent in exports of road motor vehicles—declined by 5 per cent. Between the same two periods exports of non-manufactured goods increased by 9 per cent.

So far this year, the value of exports has been 16 per cent higher on average than in the second half of last year. Between these two

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ††	Imports cif ‡
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7
	2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
	3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
	4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973	1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
1973	March	961.1	1,310.2
	April r	982.5	1,102.2
	May p	1,040.5	1,361.5

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see Note 1(e)).
‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

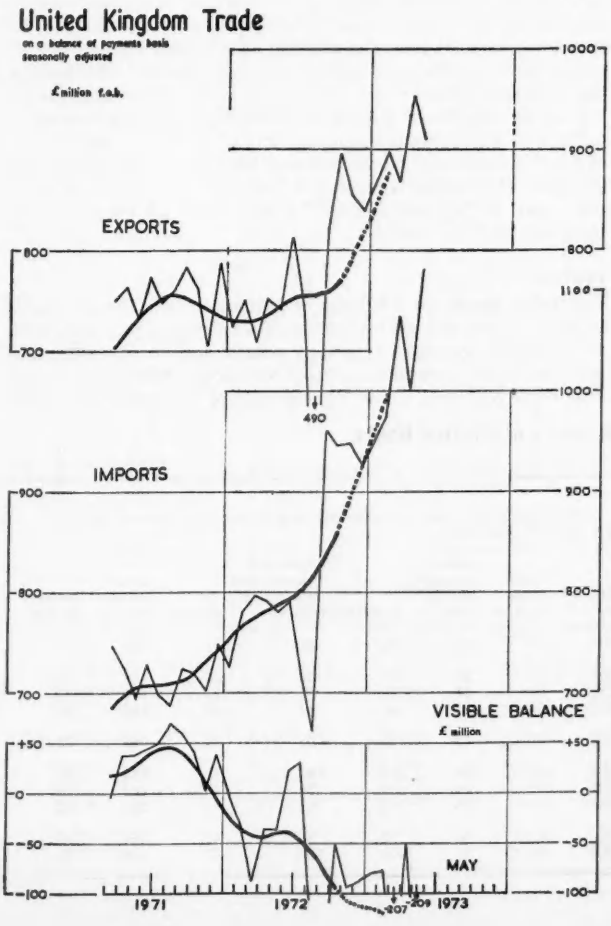
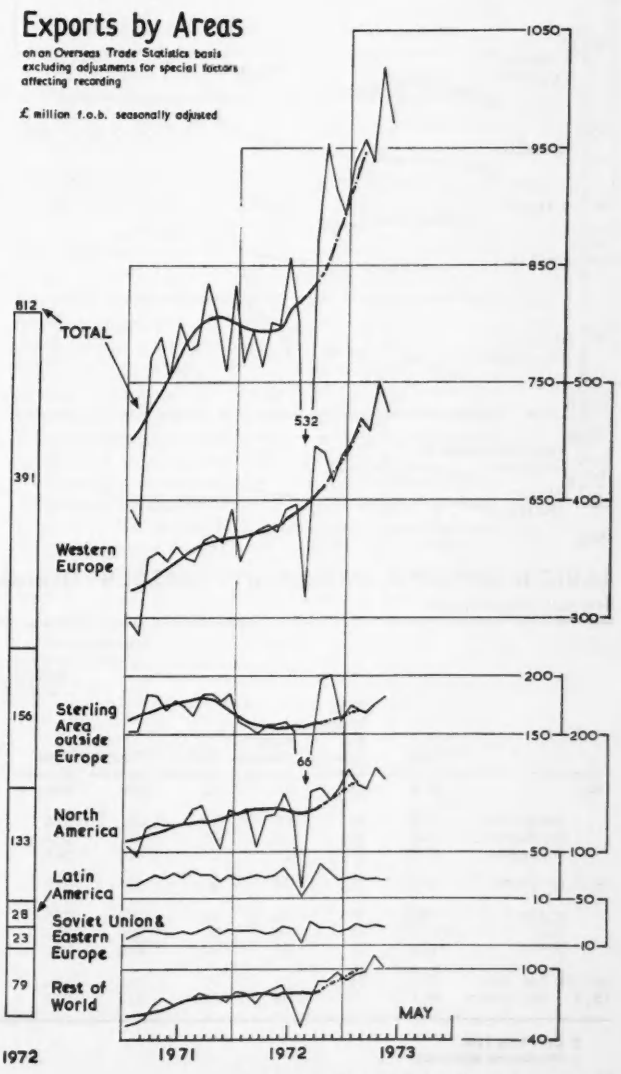


TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic*			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
				Total*	EEC*	EFTA*				
1972		812	156	391	245	112	133	28	23	79
1972	2nd qtr.	818	159	381	239	108	137	31	23	83
	3rd qtr.	735	121	387	241	113	117	21	22	65
	4th qtr.	921	187	431	269	124	151	33	24	93
1973	1st qtr.	945	170	460	293	132	161	29	26	95
	March	939	168	461	296	127	154	28	25	98
	April	1,019	176	499	312	144	172	28	28	112
	May p	972	182	476	310	125	162	26	25	102
1972/3	Dec.-Feb.	930	169	453	285	131	161	28	25	95
1973	Mar.-May p	977	175	479	306	132	162	27	26	104

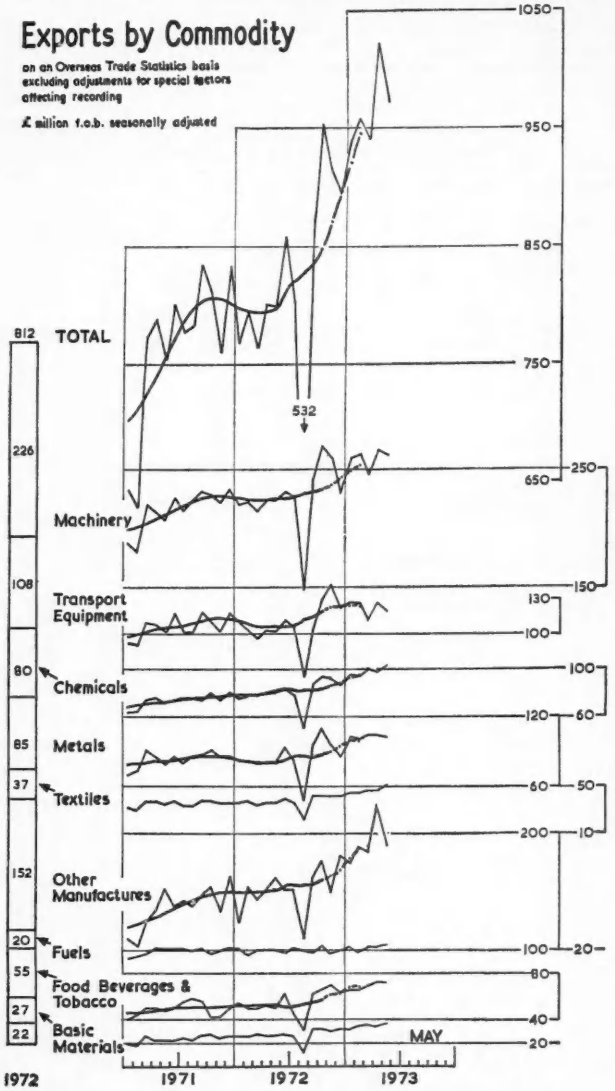
¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.
* See Note 1(g).



UK OVERSEAS TRADE

continued

periods our most buoyant market was North America to which deliveries increased by 22 per cent reflecting the recovery which occurred towards the end of last year and the beginning of this year. Exports to Western Europe rose by 15 per cent between these two periods, while shipments to the Sterling Area outside Europe increased by 13 per cent. The growth in exports was widely distributed among major commodity groups. Deliveries of textiles increased by 23 per cent, chemicals by 21 per cent, metal and metal manufactures by 19 per cent, road motor vehicles by 14 per cent and machinery by 13 per cent. There was also an increase of 22 per cent in exports of food, beverages and tobacco.



(c) Imports. In May, the value of imports was £1,119 million, seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis.

In the three months March to May, imports averaged £1,065 million a month, 12 per cent higher than in the three months ended February. There was strong growth in most major commodity groups between these periods, reflecting the rapid growth of the domestic economy. Imports of finished manufactures increased by 11 per cent and among these goods deliveries of machinery rose somewhat faster, by 14 per cent. Imports of industrial materials were 14 per cent higher and there was a particularly large increase of 22 per cent in the value of imported basic materials. Arrivals of food, beverages and tobacco increased by 13 per cent, semi-manufactures by 11 per cent and fuels by 8 per cent.

A similar pattern emerges if the data for the first five months of this year are compared with the second half of last year. Imports of finished manufactures increased strongly, by 21 per cent, with machinery imports rising by 23 per cent; imports of industrial materials also grew rapidly, by 23 per cent and among these arrivals of basic materials were 33 per cent higher than in the second half of last year. Arrivals of fuel were 11 per cent higher while imports of the other commodity groups increased by between 18 and 21 per cent. In total, the value of imports increased by 19 per cent between the two periods.

Higher prices, reflecting the world situation for many commodities and the effect of the Sterling float were more important than higher volume in causing the increase in the value of imports this year. In the first four months of the year (the latest period for which information is available) the import unit value index was 12 per cent higher than the average level in the second half of 1972.

Among our sources of imports arrivals from Western Europe have continued to increase strongly; in the latest three months they were 15 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The increase in imports from the Sterling Area outside Europe was 12 per cent and from North America 9 per cent; from all other sources the increase was 14 per cent. The picture is slightly different taking the first five months of this year as a whole. Comparing imports in this period with those in the second half of last year, arrivals from Western Europe and North America both showed a 22 per cent increase, while imports from the Sterling Area outside Europe were only 16 per cent higher. Supplies from all other sources increased by 21 per cent.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Tables

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

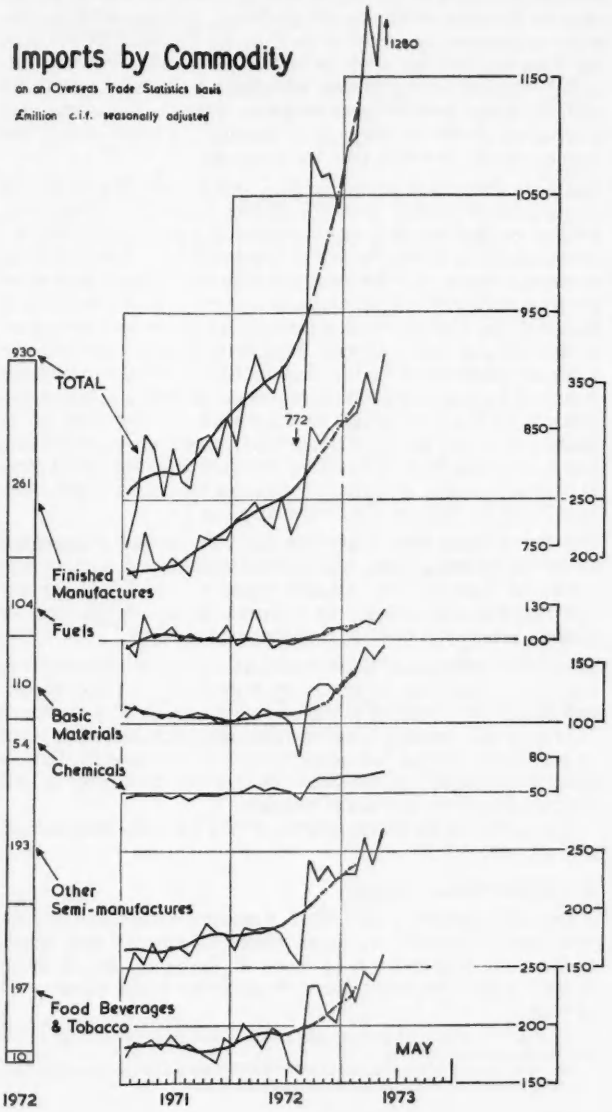
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1972	812	55	27	20	688	335	226	76	32	80	85	37	152	22
2nd quarter	818	55	26	20	691	334	226	78	27	82	85	38	156	24
3rd quarter	735	46	23	20	619	297	205	61	32	71	75	33	141	21
4th quarter	921	67	31	21	786	384	254	94	37	91	97	42	169	22
1973 1st quarter	945	68	34	21	801	377	256	88	33	96	102	45	182	22
March	939	71	36	23	790	356	245	82	29	99	104	46	184	21
April	1,019	71	35	22	868	395	266	93	29	98	104	47	223	25
May p	972	71	37	24	820	382	262	84	35	103	102	49	188	26
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	930	66	33	20	788	376	251	93	33	92	96	43	181	23
1973 Mar.-May p	977	71	36	23	826	378	258	87	31	100	103	47	198	23

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1972 (Table 6 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.



1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

Regular assessments of the quality of recording under the new

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

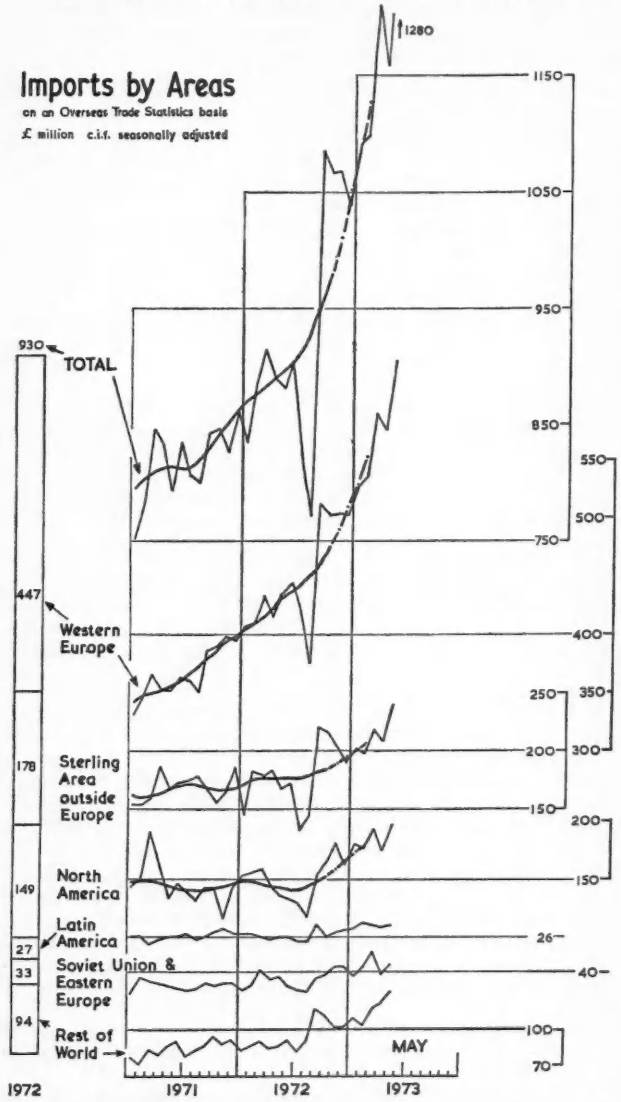
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1972	930		197	104	358	110	54	193	261		10
2nd quarter	892		191	99	344	109	53	183	237		13
3rd quarter	890		187	100	336	100	50	186	258		10
4th quarter	1,057		215	108	419	129	62	228	308		10
1973 1st quarter	1,134		235	112	450	146	64	240	334		10
March	1,211		246	115	488	164	63	261	359		12
April	1,158		238	114	460	155	65	239	332		9
May p	1,280		260	126	502	166	68	268	375		11
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	1,077		220	110	424	133	63	228	319		9
1973 Mar.-May p	1,216		248	118	483	162	66	256	355		11

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b).

UK OVERSEAS TRADE
continued

system have shown that, since the beginning of 1972, there has been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for either a shortfall in documentation or a change in the speed of submission of documents.

The new system for recording exports and the methods used to monitor its accuracy are described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973.



1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Area analyses of trade. To take into account the change in composition of selected areas arising from the entry on January 1, 1973 of the Irish Republic and Denmark into the enlarged EEC the area headings in Tables 5 and 8 of this article have been revised or re-defined. Figures for the Irish Republic are included with those for Western Europe and the EEC and to avoid double counting have been excluded from the Sterling area which has now been designated as 'Sterling area outside Europe'. Figures for Denmark are of course included with those for the EEC and not EFTA. In order to facilitate meaningful comparisons with past periods all figures in both these seasonally adjusted tables are on the present 1973 definition of the selected areas and groups of countries. The analyses in the text are based on the figures in these tables. Standard definitions of all areas and some economic grouping of countries are shown in the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

1(h) The invisible balance (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including transport, travel, and banking and financial transactions; net overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers.

1(i) Revised estimates of visible trade. As a result of later and more complete information the previously published figures of imports and exports on a balance of payments basis for the first quarter of 1973 have been revised; there have been consequential adjustments to the figures for the individual months of the quarter. The net effect is not large, and the visible balance for the quarter is little changed from the provisional estimate.

The figures for the fourth quarter of 1972 have also been marginally affected.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on June 27* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the *Monthly Digest* for July,† due to be published in the second week of August.

* *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (Annual Subscription £25.05).

† *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including supplement of definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

				Western Europe inc. Irish Republic*			North America				
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Sterling area outside Europe	Total*	EEC*	EFTA*	Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
1972	930		178	447	293	134	149		27	33	94
2nd quarter	892		174	433	284	127	138		26	33	87
3rd quarter	890		165	436	289	133	134		27	26	97
4th quarter	1,057		204	503	326	156	169		29	42	106
1973 1st quarter	1,134		206	552	361	169	184		36	46	111
March	1,211		217	590	383	180	192		36	57	119
April	1,158		208	575	365	180	175		34	39	122
May p	1,280		239	636	431	180	195		37	46	132
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	1,077		197	523	341	161	173		35	42	105
1973 Mar.-May p	1,216		221	600	393	180	187		36	47	124

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b).
* See Note 1(g).

Steel consumption and stocks in the first quarter of 1973

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the first quarter of 1973 is now estimated to have been 4,865,000 tonnes (6,543,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) after seasonal adjustment. This figure substantially exceeds the previous peak in steel consumption, which occurred in the second quarter of 1969.

The figure for consumption is higher than the estimate published a month ago in respect of the same quarter, mainly as a result of an upward revision of the tonnage of finished steel estimated to have been delivered to the home market by UK producers.

Table 1 gives details of steel consumption by using industry from the last quarter of 1971 to the last quarter of 1972.

Most industries showed a considerable increase in steel consumption during 1972, particularly mechanical engineering. Among those sectors covered by 'Other Consuming Industries', metal manufacturing and chemicals showed a substantial growth in steel use.

Stocks

Stocks of finished steel in the first quarter of 1973 are now estimated, after adjustment for seasonal variation, to have risen by 59,000 tonnes (79,000 tonnes ingot equivalent). Details are given in Table 2. The level of stocks held by consumers and merchants has fallen to just over 11 weeks use of steel, compared with 12 weeks in the previous quarter.

TABLE 1. CONSUMPTION OF FINISHED STEEL BY USING INDUSTRY

(thousand tonnes)

	1971	1972				1973	1971	1972				1973
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. (p)
							SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Coalmining	122	82	136	111	141		121	78	132	123	137	
Railways and rolling stock	83	89	97	92	94		83	84	91	104	93	
Shipbuilding	177	159	196	168	194		176	156	186	183	192	
Constructional engineering and building	726	725	747	724	788	Not yet	731	724	710	762	788	Not yet
Electrical engineering	187	187	195	178	203	available	182	178	190	197	198	available
Mechanical engineering	720	768	797	746	869		713	760	762	801	857	
Motor vehicles	570	537	581	495	600		587	514	533	553	613	
Hollow-ware	286	312	293	297	328		298	307	280	304	339	
Wire and wire manufactures	279	286	297	268	290		280	275	282	296	288	
Other consuming industries	810	884	907	879	1,010		806	857	877	952	994	
TOTAL HOME CONSUMPTION	3,960	4,029	4,246	3,958	4,517	5,058	3,977	3,933	4,043	4,275	4,499	4,865
of which:												
Private consumers	3,737	3,882	4,051	3,778	4,284	4,804	3,768	3,784	3,853	4,079	4,279	4,610
Public organisations	232	147	195	180	233	254	209	149	190	196	220	255

(p) Provisional

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED CHANGES IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY CONSUMING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(thousand tonnes)

	1972				1973	Stock at end of	1972				1973	Stock at end of
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. (p)	March '73 (p)	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. (p)	March '73 (p)
							SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Coalmining	−17	− 21	− 4	− 1	+ 3	95	−14	− 25	− 5	+ 1	+ 8	103
Railways and rolling stock	−10	− 6	− 4	− 4	+ 5	83	−11	− 8	−17	+ 2	+ 3	84
Shipbuilding	+ 6	− 9	+ 5	+ 23	− 4	271	+ 9	− 12	+ 3	+ 25	+ 1	274
Constructional engineering and building	+10	− 45	− 2	+ 27	+ 42	871	+ 4	− 39	+16	+ 9	+34	862
Electrical engineering	—	− 8	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1	102	− 4	− 8	—	+ 9	− 3	101
Mechanical engineering	− 4	− 16	+20	+ 19	+ 8	805	−13	− 17	+35	+ 14	− 3	798
Motor vehicles	+ 7	− 21	− 9	+ 34	+ 32	409	− 8	− 6	−13	+ 38	+11	392
Hollow-ware	+13	—	−10	—	+ 23	163	+ 5	—	− 3	+ 1	+14	158
Wire and wire manufactures	+14	− 14	− 6	− 5	+ 2	119	+13	− 16	− 3	− 5	+ 2	120
Other consuming industries	+ 2	− 26	+10	+ 25	+ 35	668	−18	− 30	+27	+ 32	+ 8	656
TOTAL CHANGE IN CONSUMERS' STOCKS	+21	−166	− 9	+122	+147	3,586	−37	−161	+40	+126	+75	3,548
of which:												
Private consumers	+41	−146	− 1	+118	+170	3,408	−17	−132	+50	+119	+98	3,362
Public organisations	−20	− 20	− 8	+ 4	− 23	178	−20	− 29	−10	+ 7	−23	186
CHANGES IN MERCHANTS' STOCKS	+11	+ 18	−18	+ 1	− 17	710	+10	+ 16	− 4	− 10	−16	712
TOTAL CHANGES BY CONSUMERS AND MERCHANTS	+32	−148	−27	+123	+130	4,296	−27	−145	+36	+116	+59	4,260

(p) Provisional

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY PRODUCT

(thousand tonnes)

	1970		1971				1972				1973	Stock at end of
Product	3rd qtr. (a)	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. (p)	March '73 (p)
Sheet	+ 41	− 9	−62	− 43	− 33	− 25	+10	− 38	− 3	+ 25	+ 43	659
Plate	+ 65	+ 77	−40	− 85	− 67	− 90	+ 2	+ 2	+20	+ 44	+ 28	858
Tinplate	− 5	− 42	+16	+ 13	− 14	− 14	+22	− 1	−23	+ 3	+ 18	176
Reinforcing Bars and Rods	+ 23	+ 4	−18	+ 1	− 16	− 16	—	− 12	+12	+ 8	− 12	151
Other Steel Products	+ 2	+114	+45	−107	− 91	−193	− 2	− 99	−33	+ 43	+ 53	2,452
Total consumers' and merchants' stock changes	+126	+144	−59	−221	−221	−338	+32	−148	−27	+123	+130	4,296

(a) 14-week period. Reduced to 13 week basis for purposes of comparison.
(p) Provisional

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Output prices rose 1 per cent in May

On provisional figures, output prices of all manufactured products rose 1 per cent in May. During the operation of Stage One (between November and April) of the current counter-inflation programme output prices rose considerably less than would normally have been expected given the changes in materials prices. The substantial increase in output prices in the first month of the operation of Stage Two probably mainly reflects the feeding through into output prices of some of the materials price increases held back under Stage One.

After a pause in its upward trend in April, the provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose again in May. The rise of ¾ per cent was smaller than the monthly increases between June last year and March. In May a further increase of 3 per cent in prices of food materials was partly offset by a 4 per cent drop in copper prices. The index was 23 per cent higher than twelve months before.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

Price index numbers for most broad sectors went up in May. However, there was a fall of 1 per cent in the index for the textile industries, reflecting a fall in wool prices (though one substantially less than the reduction in April), and the index for the paper industries fell ½ per cent as a result of lower sterling prices for woodpulp. Increases in prices of a wide range of food materials contributed to an increase of 2½ per cent in the index for the food manufacturing industries. Increases in the engineering sectors reflected a general rise in steel prices in May, with the index for mechanical engineering 3 per cent higher and that for electrical engineering 1 per cent higher. Higher steel scrap costs accounted for most of the increase of 2 per cent in the index for the steel industries. The index numbers for the chemicals and allied industries and the timber industries both rose 1½ per cent in May, while the index for clothing and footwear rose ½ per cent.

CHART I

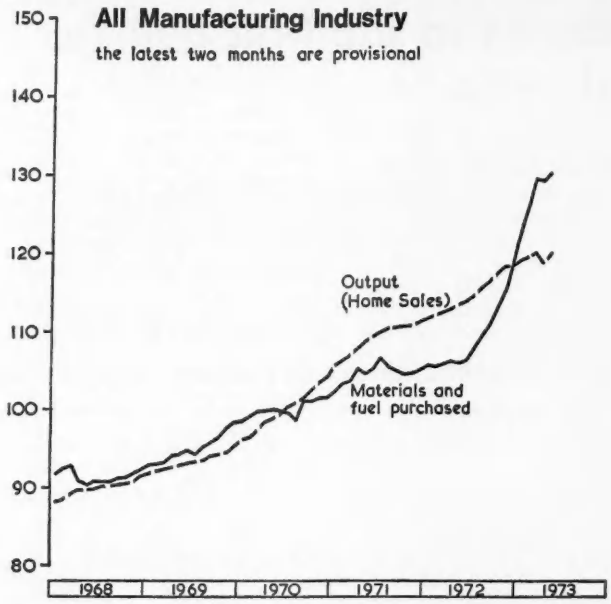


TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry													
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	105.9	106.2	107.7	109.6	110.7	112.9	115.3	118.7	122.7	126.0	129.4	129.3	130.2
	Basic materials:	105.0	105.3	106.9	109.0	110.2	112.6	115.2	118.9	123.2	126.9	130.6	130.5	131.4
	ϕFuel	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	104.6	105.2	106.9	108.3	110.0	112.3	113.6	114.7	118.2	122.0	127.1	126.0	125.5
	Basic materials other than fuel	103.4	104.1	106.1	107.7	109.6	112.2	113.8	115.1	119.1	123.5	129.3	128.1	127.5
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry													
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	109.8	109.4	110.1	113.0	113.1	114.8	118.6	125.4	128.9	131.3	131.4	133.7	137.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	110.6	110.8	112.0	113.0	114.0	115.1	116.2	117.1	118.1	119.4	121.1	121.5	123.2
311 to 312	Steel industries	113.9	114.1	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.4	117.3	117.5	117.8	118.0	118.7	119.9	122.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	112.7	112.9	113.5	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.1	116.7	118.0	118.3	121.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	103.8	103.6	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.2	107.6	109.3	111.2	115.7	116.9	118.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	108.5	108.6	109.1	109.7	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.4	112.3	113.3	115.8	116.3	119.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	113.1	114.2	115.1	118.1	122.3	132.7	133.0	136.8	146.5	153.9	167.6	157.0	155.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	113.9	114.8	116.4	118.8	119.9	123.6	126.3	126.7	127.9	129.6	132.0	131.7	132.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	110.9	112.0	113.8	115.4	117.5	119.4	121.3	122.2	126.1	129.1	136.1	137.4	139.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	106.7	107.3	109.3	109.9	110.2	111.7	113.3	113.5	116.4	115.7	115.8	116.7	116.1
Order XX	Construction materials	114.9	115.3	116.2	117.6	118.3	119.6	121.6	121.9	123.2	124.1	126.3	127.0	128.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	116.3	117.0	118.0	119.9	120.8	122.1	124.4	124.9	126.9	127.7	130.3	130.8	131.8

ϕ Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2

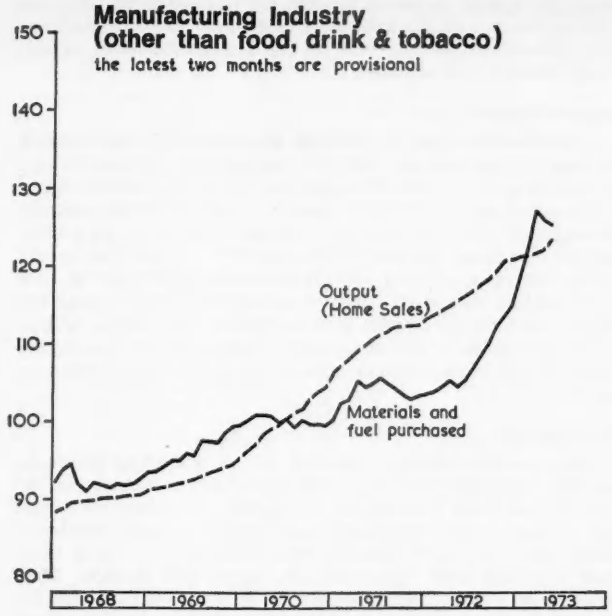


CHART 3

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

The index for the steel industries averaged 8 per cent more than in March. This reflected the full effect of the increase on products covered by the Treaty of Paris, which were raised on the last day of April; it also reflected higher average May prices for other steel products, raised part way through the month, for which the full effect on the index will come through in June. The index has been compiled from prices that include an estimated average delivery charge for products whose terms of sale changed from a delivered to a basing point system.

Index numbers for most sectors other than steel rose around 1 per cent in May. However there was a substantial increase of 4 per cent in the index for the timber industries, bringing the rise to 7 per cent since November. The index for electrical engineering rose ½ per cent and that for chemicals was scarcely changed on the provisional figures.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT (HOME SALES) 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.7	116.4	117.3	118.3	118.5	119.0	119.6	120.0†	118.8	120.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	115.6	116.2	116.8	117.8	118.5	119.6	120.7	120.9	121.2	121.4	121.7†	122.1	123.5
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:	111.9	112.5	113.2	115.4	115.9	116.8	117.6	118.5	120.3	122.8	124.1	125.4	126.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:	112.8	112.6	113.4	114.3	114.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	116.9	116.9	117.2†	116.9	117.1
311 and 312	Steel industries:	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.9	125.9
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:	114.9	115.7	116.1	117.1	117.6	118.5	119.9	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.5†	120.6	121.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering:	116.8	117.5	117.9	119.1	119.7	120.8	121.5	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.8	122.1	123.4
Order IX	Electrical engineering:	112.0	112.7	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.4	114.6	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.4	115.4	115.8
Order XIII	Textile industries:	109.9	110.6	111.6	112.8	114.1	116.6	118.7	119.0	121.0	122.2	123.8	125.4	126.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear:	112.1	112.5	113.5	113.9	114.9	116.2	117.0	117.4	117.7	118.0	118.5	118.9	119.8
Order XVII	Timber industries:	117.8	118.7	119.4	121.2	121.9	125.8	128.0	128.0	128.3	128.6	129.4	131.7	137.1
481 to 484	Paper industries:	112.1	112.6	113.9	114.5	115.5	116.5	116.9	117.0	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.5	119.4
Order XX	New construction‡		117.8 p			123.7 p			134.4 p			139.2 p		

‡ Index of buildings costs relate to average for the quarter.

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following:

All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points
Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points
Other index numbers marked •—less than 0.05 points

Change of weights and reference year

From this month, a new series of wholesale price index numbers with 1970 as 100 supersedes the series with 1963 as 100. Details of the construction, etc, of the new series are given in the notes at the end of the tables. Differences between the two series are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Reference year

Conventionally price index numbers express prices as a percentage of those in a selected reference period. A convenient reference period is that of the weighting base, as was the case with the series with 1963 as 100. However international recommendations are that 1970 should supersede 1963 as a reference year for statistical series, whereas for most of the detailed information required for re-weighting the wholesale price index the most up-to-date source is the 1968 Census of Production. Thus the new series will be based on 1968 but the reference period will be 1970.

Weighting

The weights for both series are determined by the pattern of sales and purchases in the base year. In the superseded series, in which the base and reference years were the same, the index numbers expressed the cost (in any given period) of a 1963 'basket of goods' as a percentage of its cost in 1963. For the new series, the index numbers express the cost of a 1968 basket of goods as a percentage of its cost in 1970. This is equivalent (see note 7) to combining price relatives for individual commodities with weights in proportion to the value of 1968 quantities revalued at 1970 prices. It also leads to the same result as in constructing the series by first taking 1968 as both base and reference year, and dividing this preliminary series by its index for 1970 (and multiplying by 100). In other words the percentage changes shown by the new series are the same as if 1968 had been used as both base and reference year.

The more recent weighting base for the new series leads to a better guide to price movements since 1968 than the 1963-based series. Between the beginning and the end of the 5-year overlap between the two series differences in movement shown by the new series are generally insubstantial but may be of more significance if shorter periods are compared. The accompanying table compares the movements between the first quarters of 1968 and 1973 of the principal index numbers included in Tables 1 and 2.

Comparison of old and new series	Increase in price index 1st quarter 1968 to 1st quarter 1973	
	1963-based series per cent	1968-based series per cent
Materials and fuel purchased		
All manufacturing industry	38.8	36.4
Food manufacturing industries	47.1	45.9
Chemical and allied industries	27.2	30.5
Steel industries	29.9	30.7
Mechanical engineering industries	34.2	35.7
Electrical engineering industries	22.1	24.5
Textile industries	74.9	62.1
Clothing and footwear	45.3	42.5
Timber industries	46.1	46.4
Paper industries	35.7	35.7
Construction Materials	42.1	40.6
Output prices (home sales):		
All manufactured products	32.9	34.8
Food manufacturing industries	38.3	38.1
Chemicals and allied industries	23.9	24.2
Steel industries	41.6	41.6
Engineering and allied industries	35.8	38.5
Mechanical engineering	38.2	40.5
Electrical engineering	28.1	29.9
Textile industries	35.0	31.0
Clothing and footwear	25.4	26.7
Timber industries	40.5	45.0
Paper industries	37.0	37.2

More of the new series show larger increases during this 5 year overlap than show smaller increases. This is the reverse of what obtained in the overlap period between the 1954-based and 1963-based series. There seems no strong a priori expectation towards one result rather than the other. For while changes in purchasing patterns induced by relative price changes could be expected to result in somewhat smaller increases between the base years of 1963 and 1968, to obtain a similar result *after* 1968 would require a continuation of those relative price changes that induced the switch in purchases between the base years.

New information

Apart from the weights, practically the same detailed information on price changes has been used in the new and the superseded series. Price information on new items obtained to improve the coverage of the sample since the 1963-based series was introduced was generally incorporated into that series as it became available; the only information remaining to be used for the first time in the new series was price changes on some of these items between 1968 and the time when the information was obtained. For shipbuilding, a change has been made from using prices at time of delivery to prices at time of order, in conformity with the general principles of constructing the wholesale price index (data on prices of comparable ships are sparse, however).

Publication

The series for materials and fuel and output prices for broad sectors of industry in Tables 1 and 2 are being continued with the exception of those for total, as opposed to home, sales. The export component of the total sales index numbers in the 1963-based series was constructed almost entirely of export unit value index numbers rather than from export price quotations. A major difference in unit value index numbers lies in the timing, in that the recording of export values and quantities (from which unit values are calculated) is approximately when the goods leave the UK whereas the home sales prices are those quoted for current orders. The lag between order and despatch varies and the consequent hybrid nature of the total (home plus export) sales price index numbers was not always fully appreciated by users. Although these hybrid index numbers are being discontinued, the Department of Trade and Industry will continue to publish export unit value index numbers and give other assistance to those who formerly made use of the total sales index numbers.

To enable a long run of monthly figures to be published in Tables 1 and 2, the usual quarterly figures for the past five quarters are excluded this month, but will be resumed next month. Monthly figures for earlier periods than are shown in the tables will be provided on request. These cover the period from January 1968.

The amount of commodity detail in Table 3 is being considerably increased in order to cover those index numbers presently made available on request but not published. The expanded table will, however, be published at intervals of four months instead of monthly; in the intervening months shortened tables will be published including index numbers which have been the frequent subject of inquiry in the past. The first expanded table will be published in August. A further change is being made in Table 3a (commodities wholly or mainly produced in the UK) in that the latest month shown will be a month behind that shown in the past. This discontinuing of the early provisional estimate arises from the difficulty of making an allowance, at this fine level of detail, for returns missing at the time.

Notes on index numbers of wholesale prices—1970 = 100

(1) The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of about 12,000 closely defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom manufacturing industry.

(2) Prices collected are those quoted for current orders. For some goods the usual time lag between placing of order and delivery may be lengthy.

(3) Prices obtained for UK-produced goods may be on an ex-works or delivered basis according to the practice in the trade concerned. Where a producer supplies ex-works and also delivers, generally only the more important basis is reported on. Prices of imported goods are measured as closely as practical to a delivered basis.

(4) Most producers report at monthly or quarterly intervals but date of price change is given enabling an average for the month to be calculated.

(continued on page 584)

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972 Apr.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p
101	Coal	131.4	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	114.0	124.8	124.8	124.8	124.8
103	Sand and gravel—ex-pit or works	118.8	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1
231	Beer	108.6	111.2	111.0	111.0	..
240	Tobacco	101.0	102.7	102.7	102.7†	91.7
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	105.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	125.4	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2
	Derv fuel (including duty)	105.0	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2
263	Lubricating oil and greases	115.7	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3
271	General chemicals	109.4	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	107.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	110.3
273	Toilet preparations	117.4	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.4
274	Paint	118.0	124.6	124.6	124.7	124.6
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.5	117.0
	Tinplate	118.3	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5
	Finished steel	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.8
	Heavy bars and sections	118.8	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	118.1
312	Steel tubes—other than electric conduit tubes	120.5	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	119.8	125.1	125.1	125.2	125.2
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	118.7	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.3
321	Aluminium: Rolled Extruded and drawn aluminium products—other than wire	104.4	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0
		105.3	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5
	Aluminium: Castings	111.4	113.4	115.6	116.5	117.7
	Aluminium: Forgings	106.1	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4
322	Brass ingots	77.2	89.5	95.0	107.3	109.7
331	Agricultural machinery	116.5	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	114.4	121.4	121.4	121.6	121.7
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	118.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	124.9
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.2	113.6	113 6	113.6	113.6
391	Hand tools and implements	116.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	116.6	119.8	119.8	120.0	120.1
411	Man-made fibres production	103.2	104.3	104.3	104.1	104.1
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made Fibres, yarns	110.9	118.3	117.9	118.9	119.2
412/1	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres, yarns and mixtures of both	114.1	120.4	119.8	121.4	121.4
413/1	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	114.6	121.6	122.2	122.8	124.0
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	112.2	121.3	121.4	122.0	123.9
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	114.9	168.4	178.6	189.6	190.2
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	103.4	109.7	110.4	110.8	113.3
419	Carpets and rugs	109.2	124.5	125.4	125.5	125.5
431/1	Leather for footwear	130.8	168.4	171.4	170.6	157.6
441/449	Made-up clothing	111.0	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.6
450	Footwear—including rubber footwear	113.5	123.6	125.0	125.9	126.8
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	117.4	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks	120.5	132.7	132.8	132.8	132.8
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	134.8	152.2	152.2	152.2	152.2
464	Cement—*delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood—home grown	114.1	130.6	130.6	132.6	135.5
471/2	Building joinery	120.7	142.9	143.1	143.1	149.2
472	Domestic furniture	116.3	123.1	123.1	123.2	123.5
473	Bedding, etc.	119.5	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3
481	Paper and board	110.1	112.6	114.3	115.0	115.1
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	111.3	116.7	116.9	116.9	117.3
483	Manufactured stationery	116.6	122.7	122.6	122.7	122.9
484/1	Wallpaper	118.0	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	115.1	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	111.0	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT.

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

	1972 May	1973 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hides and skins	160.4	254.4	221.2	211.5	214.4
Non-ferrous metals: Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9
Copper‡	71.8	86.5	103.5	108.3	103.9
Lead‡	95.9	110.3	119.0	122.9	123.5
Nickel refined delivered §	94.2	119.9	116.2	114.2	113.8
Tin, ingot min. 99.75% ‡	95.8	108.3	113.6	112.5	112.3
Zinc ‡	119.8	140.9	155.4	167.5	175.7
Natural rubber	79.9	123.9	135.0	132.1	131.2p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	84.1	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
Textiles: Cotton, raw	114.3	131.9	137.1	143.5	151.6
Wool, raw	124.7	318.8	378.3	313.4p	302.7p
Timber: Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	116.4	156.8r	163.7	174.0p	178.8p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	111.6	136.0	138.3	140.4	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	106.9	133.3	148.0	159.5	165.9p
Woodpulp, imported	98.8	111.9	111.7	111.2	109.2

‡ LME settlement price. § Producers' price

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

(5) Where an item priced ceases to be available or is modified, an adjustment is made to the last price of the discontinued item in order to maintain comparability.

(6) Prices for these closely defined items are combined into index numbers of commodities produced in the UK or commodities wholly or mainly imported.

(7) For calculation purposes the formula is

$$100\ \frac{\Sigma(q_b p_r)\ p_i/p_r}{\Sigma q_b p_r}$$

where p and q are price and quantity respectively and b, r, and i denote respectively the base year, the reference year and any period. This resolves to a more familiar form of the Laspeyres formula, namely

$$\frac{\Sigma q_b p_i}{\Sigma q_b p_r}$$

Thus the index numbers express the cost of a 1968 'basket of goods' as a percentage of what the same basket cost in 1970.

(8) In building up commodity price index numbers into those for wider groups including the index numbers of materials purchased or output of broad sectors of industry, net weights are used, i.e. transactions between undertakings within the same sector are excluded. For example steel is included in the index for all manufactured products only to the extent that it is sold outside manufacturing such as to the construction industries; steel sold within the manufacturing sector is excluded. However, sales of capital goods are all treated as sales outside manufacturing industry, in accordance with national income accounting practice, which treats capital formation as a separate sector.

(9) The weights have been derived from the Census of Production, supplemented by short-term statistics of production, the Trade Accounts, information supplied by trade associations and various other sources. The value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to prices series which may be expected to move similarly.

(10) Product descriptions in the index numbers generally correspond to principal products (or groups of principal products) of an industry as defined in the Census of Production. The weights for a principal product includes the value of sales of that product by establishments classified to other Census industries.

(11) All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(12) To facilitate further calculation the index numbers are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Index numbers for which full information has not been received are shown with an asterisk to indicate that they are provisional. Commodity index numbers are revised to take account of errors or very late notification of price changes, but unless these revisions are exceptionally important they are not carried through to the index numbers of purchases and output of sectors of industries in Tables 1 and 2.

(13) Before the introduction of the 1968-based series, the wholesale price index was based on 1963 with the reference year also 1963. The 1963-based series was introduced in February 1969 and an article explaining the differences between the 1963 and 1954 based series appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1969. Other articles of particular relevance to the development of the wholesale price index appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 21, 1958 and February 13, 1959, and in *Economic Trends* of September 1958.

(14) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request. Factors for index numbers in Table 2 are given below.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 Mar	Apr. p	May p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	170.4	169.3	170.5
	Basic materials	173.9	172.7	173.9
	Fuel	149 2	149.2	149.2
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	173.9	170.9	170.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	179.6	176.0	175.1
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	164.0	166.8	171.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	148.9	149.6	151.7
311 to 312	Steel industries	149.8	151.6	154.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	160.6	161.6	166.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	176.2	180.0	181.7
361	Electrical machinery industry	169.1	171.7	176.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	193.2	178.6	177.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	160.5	160.5	161.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	182.4	184.9	187.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	153.3	154.3	153.5
Order XX	Construction materials	165.0	167.4	169.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	171.2	173.6	174.9

Multiplication factors

1968 SIC		Multiplication Factor
Orders III to XIX	All Manufactured Products: Home sales	1.26123
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries: Home sales	1.23961
211 to 229	Products of the Food manufacturing industries: Home sales	1.27175
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Home sales	1.11321
311 and 312	Steel industries: Home sales	1.29717
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Home sales	1.26710
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Homes sales	1.29971
Order iX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	1.24544
Order XIII	Textile industries: Home sales	1.18531
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	1.15200
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	1.29094
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	1.30657

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).

Services to exporters

The following DTI offices provide services for UK exporters

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Export Services and Promotions Division

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

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314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office

29a High Street, Inverness
Tel. Inverness 30867

Office for Wales

Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL
Tel. Cardiff 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office

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Tel. Leeds 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

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Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

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West-Midlands Regional Office

Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, B15 1SJ
Tel. 021-643 8221. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office

Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
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Tel. Bristol 21071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce

Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. Belfast 34488. Telex 74578 GOVNI BELFAST

Electronic capital equipment in the fourth quarter and year 1972

Summary

AFTER recovering strongly in the second and third quarters of 1972 after a poor beginning, deliveries of electronic capital equipment at current prices showed a further small increase in the fourth quarter. Although the total value of output of the industry increased by 5 per cent in 1972, the volume was probably a little lower than in 1971. Home and particularly export orders grew strongly last year, however, and suggest improved prospects for output and deliveries in 1973.

Output

Provisional figures issued by the Department of Trade and Industry show that total output of electronic capital equipment, which includes both deliveries of equipment and research and development, reached £189 million in the fourth quarter of 1972 compared with £186 million in the third quarter, and with £165 million in the fourth quarter of 1971. This represents increases of 1 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

The pattern of 1972 was one of a depressed first quarter (due to the miners' strike), with an improvement in the second, followed by a buoyant third quarter when the ground lost for computers was made good, and a further advance in the fourth quarter. The year-to-year-comparison below, however, shows that output in 1972 was only 5 per cent above that of 1971 in current price terms, and therefore probably below it in real terms.

TOTAL OUTPUT OF ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million, current prices

	1970	1971	1972	1971 on 1970 £m	1971 on 1970 %	1972 on 1971 £m	1972 on 1971 %
Computers	209.2	193.4	205.3	−15.8	− 8	+11.9	+ 6
Control equipment	76.8	87.4	92.6	+10.6	+14	+ 5.2	+ 6
Measuring instruments	47.3	49.1	48.1	+ 1.8	+ 4	− 1.0	− 2
Nucleonic instruments	5.2	7.8	8.7	+ 2.6	+50	+ 0.9	+11
Broadcasting equipment	12.2	10.6	10.8	− 1.6	−13	+ 0.2	+ 2
Radar	63.3	66.2	65.6	+ 2.9	+ 5	− 0.6	− 1
Navigational aid equipment	52.1	44.4	48.5	− 7.7	−15	+ 4.1	+ 9
Radio communication equipment	73.5	70.7	75.0	− 2.8	− 4	+ 4.3	+ 6
Other goods	49.3	50.5	53.3	+ 1.2	+ 2	+ 2.8	+ 6
Other work	34.5	46.9	50.6	+12.4	+36	+ 3.7	+ 8
Total deliveries	623.5	626.9	658.4	+ 3.4	+ 1	+31.5	+ 5
Research and development	48.7	44.1	49.2	− 4.6	− 9	+ 5.1	+12
Total output	672.2	671.0	707.6	− 1.2	—	+36.6	+ 5

The above analysis of annual changes shows that the increase in current values between 1971 and 1972 affected all classes of equipment except measuring instruments and radar. The resumption in growth in the second half of last year is also reflected for most headings in the detailed table, and this upturn taken in conjunction with the recovery in home and export demand (see orders position below) suggests that the electronics industry may be about to resume a period of significant growth.

Exports

Deliveries for export increased strongly throughout 1972 (from £53.1 million in the first quarter to £73.2 million in the fourth),

ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Deliveries R & D and other work

£ million, current prices

		1970		1971		1972 p		1972 1st quarter p		1972 2nd quarter p		1972 3rd quarter p		1972 4th quarter p	
		Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
1	Electronic Computers and related equipment (a)	209.2	90.7	193.4	89.6	205.3	97.5	36.2	15.5	49.5	22.0	61.1	26.7	58.5	33.3
2	Industrial Electronic Control equipment	76.8	19.7	87.4	20.3	92.6	23.2	22.3	5.3	21.3	5.1	23.1	5.4	25.9	7.4
3	Electronic Measuring and testing equipment	47.3	21.7	49.1	23.1	48.1	23.4	12.1	5.7	11.9	5.7	12.0	6.0	12.1	6.0
4	Nucleonic Instruments and Controls	5.2	1.4	7.8	3.2	8.7	4.3	2.7	1.2	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.1
5	Public Broadcasting & Ancillary equipment	12.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	10.8	6.3	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.1
6	Radar	63.3	32.2	66.2	27.6	65.6	26.2	16.8	6.6	15.3	6.8	16.0	6.5	17.5	6.3
7	Electronic Navigational Aid Equipment	52.1	20.7	44.4	15.5	48.5	17.8	11.5	4.1	11.3	4.1	12.9	4.9	12.8	4.7
8	Radio Communication equipment	73.5	40.3	70.7	27.9	75.0	26.8	20.6	7.9	17.9	5.5	18.2	7.4	18.4	6.0
9	Other Electronic Capital Goods	49.3	16.2	50.5	15.6	53.3	17.2	13.6	3.4	11.5	3.7	14.5	5.0	13.7	5.1
10	Other Work	34.5	2.6	46.9	4.7	50.6	5.7	12.3	1.7	12.5	1.6	12.5	1.2	13.3	1.2
	TOTAL DELIVERIES	623.5	252.4	626.9	233.4	658.4	248.4	151.1	53.1	155.6	56.6	174.6	65.5	177.1	73.2
11	Research and Development	48.7	2.3	44.1	1.6	49.2	2.4	13.3	0.8	11.9	0.6	11.9	0.7	12.1	0.3
	TOTAL OUTPUT	672.2	254.7	671.0	234.9	707.6	250.8	164.4	53.9	167.5	57.2	186.5	66.2	189.2	73.5
12	Sales to other UK Electronics Manufacturers	19.8	—	20.8	—	19.1	—	4.7	—	4.6	—	5.3	—	4.5	—

Notes:
(a) Manufacturers' deliveries of British made equipment only (ie excludes factored goods)
1 Item 2, 3, 4 above are derived from the Electronic Capital Equipment Inquiry plus estimates in respect of firms formerly responding to the Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus Inquiry
2 Item 10 covers the installation and field maintenance of capital equipment
3 Item 11 refers only to contract R & D. It does not include 'in-house' R & D for firms' own products
4 Item 12 is already included as part of the output of these other manufacturers in Total Output
p Provisional

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.51).

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so that the total for the year at £248 million exceeded by more than 6 per cent the previous year's total of £233 million. The downward shift in the foreign exchange rate, as the pound sterling floated against other currencies, probably contributed markedly to the rise of 16 per cent at current values between the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1972. The total value in 1972 did not, however, achieve the 1970 figure of £252 million.

Nevertheless, export deliveries for the year accounted for 38 per cent of total deliveries and the upward trend in export deliveries appears well founded.

Orders on hand

Orders on hand during 1972 increased strongly. From the end of 1971, home orders on hand grew by £82 million (22 per cent), export order books by £58 million (25 per cent) and total orders on hand by £140 million (23 per cent). These increases were influenced by the recovery in investment intentions at home and changes in the pound sterling exchange rate in export markets. By the end of 1972, total orders on hand, which have increased year by year, were at a record level of £738 million after a recovery from the slight decline of the third quarter. Export orders were at a peak, accounting for nearly 39 per cent of the total, and order books for the home market were close to the very high level reached in the middle of last year.

ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million, current prices

	Home	Export	Total
December 31, 1967	319	157	476
December 31, 1968	360	176	536
December 31, 1969	394	225	619
December 31, 1970	380	201	581
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
December 31, 1972	453	285	738
March 31, 1971	393	200	593
June 30, 1971	374	198	572
September 30, 1971	364	242	606
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
March 31, 1972	393	255	648
June 30, 1972	454	277	731
September 30, 1972	445	276	721
December 31, 1972	453	285	738

All the above figures include orders for computers which, at December 31, 1972 amounted to £267 million, of which £104 million were for the home market and £163 million, were for export. The marked increases in order books from end 1971 to end 1972 were reflected in the figures for computers separately, and for all other classes of electronic capital equipment as a whole.

Employment

At the end of 1972 the total number of those employed in the capital sector was very little different from the figure at the end of 1971, despite a 9 per cent fall in employment in the computer industry. Including the latter, which employed 43,400, the total at December 31, 1972 was 143,600.

New Business Monitor

This is the last occasion on which the statistics of the electronic capital equipment industry will appear in this form, since the statistical inquiry on which they were based has now been discontinued. From the third quarter of 1972 a new inquiry into manufacturers' sales of Radio, Radar and Electronic Capital Goods (Minimum List Heading 367 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968) was commenced by the Business Statistics Office. The results will be published during July in a new quarterly Business Monitor P77, obtainable on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at 37½p a year.

RETAIL TRADES

Retailers' stocks in April

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given.

The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and the April figure is consistent with those for earlier months. The relatively large increase of 8 per cent in April reflects, in part, the sharp fall in the volume of retail trade.

Estimates for March have now been revised.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	192
1973	186	191	209 r	206								
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*3*
1973	*7*	*7*	*9* r									
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	124
1973	120	123	134 r	140								
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–2*
1973	*2*	*3*	*4* r	*8*								

r = Revised figure.

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Domestic Furniture Deliveries—April 1973

The figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders on hand in April 1973 are shown below, with earlier figures for comparison.

	Manufacturer's deliveries of domestic furniture	Value of orders on hand at end of month	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963=100)	
	£ million	£ million	Deliveries	Orders on hand
1972				
April	22.3 r	57.3 r	156 r	286 r
1973				
March	34.7	127.9	211	595
April	27.2	127.9	181	602

r = revised

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in April

In the three months ended April 1973 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1973. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in April was 14 per cent higher than in April 1972 with output of continuous filament 20 per cent more and staple fibre 10 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
October	56.1	25.8	30.3
November	56.2	24.7	31.4
December	56.8	24.9	31.9
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1963=100

1964	117	
1965	129	
1966	142	
1967	154	
1968	201	
1969	213	
1970	238	
1971	252	
1972	257	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	244
3rd quarter	241	257
4th quarter	250	254
1972 1st quarter	241	231
2nd quarter	262	253
3rd quarter	243	257
4th quarter	281	286
1973 1st quarter	312	299
1972 January	250	242
February	230	218
March	243	233
April	253	240
October	277	284
November	284	278
December	282	297
1973 January	298	289
February	298	282
March	339	326
April	306	290

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

TEXTILES

Wholesale houses' sales

Sales by wholesale textile houses in April showed an increase of 10 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 22 per cent in February and 13 per cent in March.

The value of stocks at the end of April was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 =100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1971 2nd quarter	106	*10*	135	*–4*
3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
1972 April	121	*6*	147	*8*
May	105	*4*	151	*10*
June	106	*3*	146	*8*
July	102	*14*	150	*10*
August	114	*4*	150	*6*
September	154	*6*	154	*4*
October	165	*6*	140	*1*
November	137	*4*	167	*8*
December	145	*8*	169	*12*
1973 January	87	*22*	162	*6*
February	126	*22*	169	*5*
March	146	*13*	184	*12*
April	133	*10*	163	*11*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	April 1973	January-April 1973	April 1973
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	14	– 6	9
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	31	9	4
Women's underwear	24	13	4
Women's hose and children's socks	–13	–18	6
Women's millinery	15	1	35
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	– 5	2	1
Children's wear	–37	–22	16
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	3	12	3
Gloves	41	3	–38
Piece-goods and nets	17	11	43
Household textiles	35	32	10
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	15	32	21
Boots and shoes	–10	– 2	29
Total†	10	14	11

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended March 1973 net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 13 per cent higher than in the three months ended December 1972; deliveries were 5 per cent lower. Orders-on-hand at the end of March were 18 per cent higher than at the end of December.

These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
1971	184		120		116	
1972	194		122		121	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971 1st quarter	153	169	118	121	119	116
2nd quarter	184	183	130	123	113	116
3rd quarter	161	176	102	112	115	116
4th quarter	184	184	131	121	118	118
1972 1st quarter	169	181	111	116	119	118
2nd quarter	194	190	131	123	117	118
3rd quarter	178	199	112	126	120	121
4th quarter	194	194	135	123	126	126
1973 1st quarter p	215	228	135	139	123	120
1971 October	167	176	143	119	133	119
November	185	180	153	123	124	117
December	184	184	96	123	99	117
1972 January	179	179	102	116	110	124
February	173	179	109	110	118	110
March	169	181	122	122	128	119
April	174	187	131	130	122	120
May	202	199	159	138	113	118
June	194	190	103	102	115	116
July	179	180	93	106	118	123
August	183	200	113	152 r	108	120
September	178	199	129	119 r	136	120
October	192	204	163	136 r	141	126
November	209	206	161	130	134	127
December	194	194	79	103 r	104	124
1973 January	204	206	124	141	106	120
February	206	214	135	136	132	123
March p	215	228	146	139	131	116

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

In the three months ended April 1973 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics), seasonally adjusted, was provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1973 and 10 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1972.

Excluding warp knitting the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 11 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holiday or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

1964	109		
1965	114		
1966	114		
1967	114		
1968	132		
1969	147		140
1970	149		144
1971	147		140
1972	154 p		148 p
	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1969 1st quarter	133	143	124
2nd quarter	145	153	138
3rd quarter	143	144	136
4th quarter	166	147	161
1970 1st quarter	138	153	133
2nd quarter	143	146	138
3rd quarter	144	146	140
4th quarter	170	151	164
1971 1st quarter	133	145	123
2nd quarter	145	149	138
3rd quarter	145	149	140
4th quarter	165	146	159
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter	150	154	145
4th quarter p	176	156	171
1973 1st quarter p	148	161	140
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July	138	156	133
August	137	150	134
September	174	156	169
October p	181	150	176
November p	190	156	184
December p	158	163	153
1973 January p	130	156	121
February p	153	159	147
March p	161	167	153
April p	149	160	144

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Business Monitor

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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library which will supply prices on request (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Civil Aviation statistics

THE following Business Monitors have recently been issued in the Civil Aviation Series:

CA1 Airport activity for December
CA2 Air passengers for December
CA3 Air freight and mail for December
CA4 Airline operations for December
CA5 Airline operations for the fourth quarter and year 1972
CA6 Domestic passenger traffic for the fourth quarter
CA7 Air passengers—international and cabotage for the fourth quarter.

Individual copies of the above issues may be purchased from the Civil Aviation Authority Library, Room 510, The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ on written request.

Publication of civil aviation statistics through the Civil Aviation Series of Business Monitors is ceasing with the figures for 1972. The Civil Aviation Authority is publishing statistics for January 1973 and thereafter in 'Monthly Statistics' and 'Annual Statistics'. The first publication was 'CAA Monthly Statistics' issued in April and this incorporated most of the Business Monitor CA Series 1-7 figures with a wide selection of historical statistics enabling readers to identify trends using this one source. The airline operations statistics previously published quarterly are now given monthly; there are graphs, commentary on the new month's figures, and a topical article; metric units are used throughout.

The subscription for 'CAA Monthly Statistics' is £25 per annum including postage and orders should be placed with the

Civil Aviation Authority
Printing and Publication Services
Greville House
37 Gratton Road
Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 2BN.

Subscribers to the Business Monitor CA Series have already received information and an order form for 'CAA Monthly Statistics' with their recent issues of the Business Monitor: HMSO account holders will have the unexpired portion of their subscription credited to their account.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, June 15, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
O' Lucky Man	BR/E 36850/17/6/78	175	June 12	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Memorial Enterprises Ltd. and Sam Productions Ltd.
The 14	BR/E 36858/17/6/78	106	June 13	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Avianca Productions (London) Ltd.
Diamonds On Wheels	BR/E 36859/17/6/78	85	June 14	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2297	BR/E 36745/17/6/78	7	June 15	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2297A	BR/E 36746/17/6/78	7	June 15	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Emigrants	F 36851	150	June 12	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	AB Svensk Filmindustri, Stockholm
Tom Sawyer	F 36852	104	June 12	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Apjac Productions Inc.
Naughty Nun	F 36853	81	June 12	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Lea Film, Rome
Excite Me	F 36854	96	June 12	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Titanus International, Rome
Bram Stoker's Count Dracula	F 36855	97	June 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Towers of London Films Ltd., London
Dorian Gray	F 36856	98	June 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Towers of London Films Ltd., London
They Only Kill Their Masters	F 36857	98	June 13	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.

Corrections to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The World's Greatest Athlete' (F 36831) registered on May 29, 1973, has been corrected to 92 minutes.
The registration number of the film 'Is This A Record?' registered on May 22, 1973, has been corrected to BR/E 36828/27/5/78.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Apr. 12 1973
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
(*See also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	June 7 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	June 14 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	June 14 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Apr. 19 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 24 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	May 31 1973
N. Ireland (M)	June 7 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov. 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	This week
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	This week
Energy trends (M)	May 24 1973
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	June 7 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 14 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	May 24 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 22 1973
household consumption (Q)	Apr. 5 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 7 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	June 14 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	June 14 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	June 14 1973
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	Apr. 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	May 24 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	June 7 1973
Wales index (Q)	Mar. 29 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 14 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	May 31 1973
production (M)	This week
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	May 31 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	May 31 1973
estimated figures	This week
motor trade turnover (M)	June 14 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Mar. 15 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	This week
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	June 14 1973
value (M)	This week
value, analysis of trends (Q)	June 7 1973
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	May 31 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	June 14 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	May 3 1973
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	June 14 1973
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Apr. 5 1973
carpet sales	May 31 1973
cotton industry production (M)	May 31 1973
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	June 14 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	June 14 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Feb. 22 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Apr. 12 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	May 31 1973
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Apr. 19 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	May 31 1973

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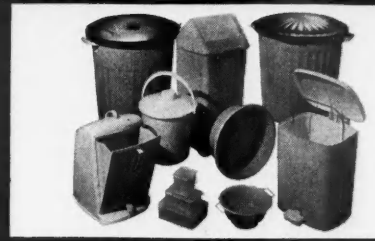

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